Daily Report

Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-89-238
Wednesday
13 December 1989

Daily Report
Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-89-238 *13 December 1989*

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Inter-Arab Affairs

Mubarak, Al-Asad Agree To Review Relations *[KUNA]* 1
Tripartite Committee, Mitterrand Discuss Lebanon *[KUNA]* 1

Palestinian Affairs

Abu-Sharif On 'Upgrading' Ties With U.S. *[MENA]* 1
Abu-Sharif Sees Intensification of Intifadah *[APS]* 2
Hawatimah on Palestinian Delegation's Formation *[KUNA]* 2
'Arafat Interviewed by AL-YAWM AL-SABI' *[Baghdad VOP]* 3
Yasir 'Arafat Receives Envoys, Messages 6 Dec 4
Message From SFRY Leadership *[Sanaa VOP]* 4
Meets With Polish Envoy *[Sanaa VOP]* 5
'Arafat Adviser Al-Hasan on PLO, Abu-Nidal *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 3 Dec]* 5
Al-Fahum Gives Address on Intifadah Anniversary *[Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio]* 7
'Obstructive' Israel Only Bar to Conference *[London AL-MAJALLAH 12 Dec]* 9
Correction to Hawatimah on Dialogue, Peace Moves 10

ARAB AFRICA

Egypt

Mubarak Returns to Cairo From Sirte, Libya *[MENA]* 11
Al-Sharif Discusses Talks *[MENA]* 11
Al-Qadhdhafi To Visit Sinai Late Jan, Early Feb *[MENA]* 11
Egypt Air Flight Departs for Damascus 12 Dec *[MENA]* 11
AL-AKHBAR Hails Resumption *[MENA]* 11
AL-JUMHURIYAH on 'Rapprochement' *[MENA]* 12
Instructions Ban Entry of Soviet Jews *[Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD 10 Dec]* 12
'Intensive Contacts' With Iraq Over Remittances *[AL-WAFD 10 Dec]* 12
Sidqi on Palestinian Issue, Arab Cooperation *[MENA]* 12
Commentator on Shamir's Territory Statements *[Cairo Radio]* 13
MENA on Scenario for Palestinian-Israeli Talks 13
AL-AKHBAR Views Israel-East Europe Relations *[MENA]* 13
Paper Reveals Omani Initiative To Aid Egypt *[AL-WAFD 6 Dec]* 14
Official Discusses Military Production *[AL-AKHBAR 10 Dec]* 14
Vessel Collides With Oil Jetty, Probe Initiated *[AL-AHRAM 10 Dec]* 14

Libya

Mubarak Arrives 12 Dec, Welcomed by Al-Qadhdhafi *[JANA]* 15
Meets Al-Qadhdhafi *[JANA]* 15
Talks With Al-Qadhdhafi *[MENA]* 15
Leaders Make Statements *[MENA]* 16
Mubarak Statement to JANA *[Tripoli International]* 16
Mubarak, Al-Qadhdhafi Hold Talks *[Tripoli International]* 17
Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks to Reporters *[Tripoli Radio]* 17
Al-Qadhdhafi Hosts Luncheon *[JANA]* 17
Leaders Hold Closed Session *[JANA]* 17
Mubarak Concludes Visit *[Tripoli TV]* 17
MENA Reports Agreements 18
JANA Editor on 'Total Failure' of Malta Meeting 18

Sudan

Army Urges Kaka Town Citizens To Return Home *[Omdurman Radio]* 19
Army General Discusses Recapture of Kurmuk *[Omdurman Radio]* 19
Revolution Command Council Member on SPLA Talks *[SUNA]* 20
Omdurman Radio Rebuts Rebel Radio Claims 20
Defense Minister Meets Romanian, Iraqi Envoys *[SUNA]* 21
Khartoum University Professors Begin 2-Day Strike *[AFP]* 21
Former State Council Member To Stand Trial *[SUNA]* 21
Cabinet Passes Laws on Customs, Red Crescent *[Omdurman Radio]* 21

ARABIAN PENINSULA

Bahrain

Sudan's Al-Bashir Arrives in Manama 12 Dec *[WAKH]* 22
Meets With Amir *[WAKH]* 22
Concludes Visit, Departs *[WAKH]* 22

Kuwait

Foreign Minister Receives Iranian, Iraqi Envoys *[KUNA]* 22
Shaykh Sabah Meets Soviet Envoy to Syria *[Kuwait Radio]* 22
Official Interviewed on INMARSAT Plans *[KUNA]* 22

Saudi Arabia

Youth Military Training Directives Emphasized *['UKAZ 29 Nov]* 23
Jeddah Paper Comments *[AL-MADINAH 29 Nov]* 23

Yemen Arab Republic

Minister Says Unity To Be Declared 30 Nov 1990 *[Amman Radio]* 23
Official Leaves for Riyadh With Message *[Sanaa Radio]* 24
Conveys Message to King, Returns *[Sanaa Radio]* 24
YAR, PDRY Unity Ministers Depart on Tour *[Sanaa Radio]* 24

United Arab Emirates

Sudan's Al-Bashir Arrives on Official Visit *[Abu Dhabi Radio]* 25
Talks With President *[Omdurman Radio]* 25
More on Talks With Zayid *[WAKH]* 25
Al-Bashir Holds News Conference *[WAKH]* 25
Leaves for Bahrain *[WAKH]* 25

IRAQ

Saddam Receives 'Arafat, Missile Congratulations *[INA]* 26
Saddam Husayn Presides Over 20 Nov Cabinet *[INA]* 26
Paper Cited on Iranian Threats, Naval Maneuvers *[INA]* 28
'Aziz Meets With U.S., UK Envoys to United Nations *[INA]* 28
'Izzat Ibrahim Returns Home From Bahrain Talks *[INA]* 28

ISRAEL

Arens Addresses Information Center Convention 29
Reviews Egypt's Role in Talks *[Tel Aviv Radio]* 29
Expects Meeting in January *[Jerusalem Radio]* 29
Asserts 'Jordan Is Palestine' *[Jerusalem Radio]* 29
Likud Debates Equating Jordan With Palestine *[Jerusalem Radio]* 30
Mubarak Assailed for Attacking Shamir's Remarks *[THE JERUSALEM POST 13 Dec]* 30
Ahime'ir Dismisses PLO Talk of Border Changes *[THE JERUSALEM POST 13 Dec]* 30

Likud Committee To Review Shamir's Policies *[THE JERUSALEM POST 11 Dec]* 30
Eli'av, PLO's Sha'th Discuss Veto of Delegates *[Tel Aviv Radio]* 30
Israeli Official Warns Syrians Over Lebanon *[KUNA]* 31
Saudi Ambassador Meets With Arab MK's *[DAVAR 10 Dec]* 31
Egypt Denies Contacting Hamas on Delegation *[Jerusalem Radio]* 31
Return of Egyptian Refugees Halted for 2 Weeks *[Jerusalem Radio]* 31
Number of Arriving Immigrants Largest in Decade *[DAVAR 8 Dec]* 32
Liquidated 'Terrorist Cell' Belonged to Fatah *[THE JERUSALEM POST 7 Dec]* 32
Sources Say Jordanian Border No Longer as Violent *[Jerusalem Radio]* 32
Soviet Academy Suggests Power Plant Venture *[Jerusalem Radio]* 32
GDR Minister Discusses Holocaust Reparations *[THE JERUSALEM POST 13 Dec]* 32
Agricultural Cooperation Pact Signed With Egypt *[YEDI'OT 'HARONOT 7 Dec]* 33
Wages Rise 'Mere' 0.5 Percent in 3d Quarter *[THE JERUSALEM POST 8 Dec]* 33
Unemployment Declines Slightly During Quarter *[THE JERUSALEM POST 12 Dec]* 33
Rabin Reviews Results, Cost of Intifadah *[Ankara TV]* 33
Rabin Orders Army To Review Reserve Service *[HADASHOT 13 Dec]* 34
Sources Report Casualty Counts From Uprising *[HA'ARETZ 6 Dec]* 34
Palestinian Fatalities Updated 13 Dec *[HA'OLAM HAZE 13 Dec]* 34

JORDAN

Further Reportage on Pro-Intifadah Demonstrations 35
Protesters To Burn U.S. Flag *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* 35
Marches Continue 3d Day *[Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio]* 35
Amman March Gathers 12,000 *[JORDAN TIMES 13 Dec]* 35
Anti-U.S. Protest Prevented *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* 36
Badran, New Cabinet Hold First Meeting 7 Dec *[Amman Radio]* 37
Editorial Says Martial Law 'Anathema' to New Era *[JORDAN TIMES 12 Dec]* 37

LEBANON

Syrians Said To Agree on Withdrawal Conditions *[RFL]* 38
France Vows Support if Syrians Fail To Withdraw *[RFL]* 38
Al-Hirawi Interviewed on Civil War, 'Awn, Syria *[Vienna DER STANDARD 11 Dec]* 38
Al-Husayni Says 'Military Strike' Still Option *[Voice of the People]* 38
President Receives Envoys' Credentials 13 Dec *[VOM]* 39
MENA Interviews Lebanese Interior Minister 39
'Awn's Radio Reports PARIS MATCH Interview *[The Lebanese Radio]* 40
U.S. Informed of Decision To End Envoy's Term *[Beirut Radio]* 40
Abu-Habib Wants To Stay *[RFL]* 40
Algeria's Ghazali Urges Clear Stands on Accord *[VOM]* 41
Vatican Takes 'Negative' Stand on Government *[Voice of the People]* 41
Iranian Delegation Visits, Meets Junblatt *[Beirut Radio]* 41
Amal Leader on 'Struggle' Between 'Awn, Ja'ja' *[Beirut Radio]* 42
Ba'th Party Official on Danger of Partition *[Beirut Radio]* 42
Hizballah's Fadlallah Calls for 'Open Dialogue' *[Voice of the Oppressed]* 42
Sa'adah Expresses Optimism, To Begin Tour *[VOL]* 42
Outlines Purpose of Discussions *[VOL]* 43
Sa'adah on Al-Ta'if Accord, Ties With Syria *[VOM]* 43
Phalangist Party Supports 'Unifying Legitimacy' *[VOL]* 43
Israelis Shell in South; PFLP Claims Attack *[Beirut Radio]* 43

SOUTH ASIA

Afghanistan

Soviet Envoy Says Moscow To Back Najibullah *[AFP]* 44
Further on Envoy's Remarks *[BAKHTAR]* 44
Soviet Journalists' Views on Aid Denounced *[BAKHTAR]* 45

India

Negotiations Seek Release of Minister's Daughter 46
Ministers Fly to Srinagar *[Delhi Radio]* 46
Minister's Daughter Released *[Delhi Radio]* 46
Bomb Explodes at Srinagar Bus Terminal; 7 Hurt *[Delhi TV]* 46

Iran

Silkworm Missiles Tested During Naval Maneuvers *[Tehran Radio]* 46
IRNA Notes Silkworm Missile Test 47
New First Deputy Defense Minister Appointed *[IRNA]* 47
Borujerdi Appointed Deputy Foreign Minister *[TEHRAN TIMES 3 Dec]* 47
Interior Ministry's Announcement on Elections *[Tehran Radio]* 47
IRNA Cites Papers on Majles By-Elections 47
Editorial on Need for 'Harmony' During Elections *[JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI 28 Nov]* 48
Minister Nuri Warns Afghan 'Corrupt Elements' *[Tehran TV]* 48
UN Coordinator on Afghan Refugees Arrives 8 Dec *[IRNA]* 48
Letter of Understanding Signed *[IRNA]* 49
Editorial on Return to Power of Afghan King *[TEHRAN TIMES 5 Dec]* 49
Velayati Meets With UN's Perez de Cuellar *[Tehran Radio]* 49
Comments on New York Meeting *[IRNA]* 50
KEYHAN Commentary on Al-Mu'awwad 'Murder' *[26 Nov]* 50
Closure of Islamic Magazine in Turkey Noted *[Tehran International]* 51
Cultural Program of 5-Year Plan Discussed *[ETTELA'AT 3 Dec]* 51
Supreme Court President Delivers Friday Sermons *[Tehran Radio]* 52
Khangiran Gas Well Becomes Operational *[Tehran Radio]* 53
Correction to Khamene'i on Western Culture 53
Correction to Shamkani Details Maneuvers 54

Pakistan

Bhutto Discusses Domestic Issues, Opposition *[Islamabad Radio]* 54
President Confers Award on Turkish Navy Chief *[Islamabad Radio]* 55
Yaqub Khan Departs for Sri Lanka, Maldives *[Islamabad Radio]* 55
Spokesman Rejects Report of Alleged Kabul Bombing *[Islamabad Radio]* 55
Editorial Warns of Division of Afghanistan *[HAIDER 30 Nov]* 55
Awami National Party Leader Palijo Quits *[Islamabad Radio]* 56

Sri Lanka

Pakistani Foreign Minister Meets Premadasa 13 Dec *[LANKAPUVATH]* 56
Minister on Soviet Visit, Ties With India *[LANKAPUVATH]* 56
Government Says EPRLF Counterfeiting Money *[LANKAPUVATH]* 56
Tamil Attacks Seen as Ploy To Extend IPKF Stay *[SUN 5 Dec]* 57
130 Killed in Fresh Upsurge of Violence *[Delhi Radio]* 57
Communique on Violent Incidents, Casualties *[LANKAPUVATH]* 57

Inter-Arab Affairs

Mubarak, Al-Asad Agree To Review Relations

LD1312110989 Kuwait KUNA in English 0918 GMT 13 Dec 89

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 13 (KUNA)—President Husni Mubarak of Egypt and President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria have agreed on several basic points that would pave the way for a resumption of Syrian-Egyptian diplomatic ties, it was reported here Wednesday.

AL-WATAN newspaper, quoting unidentified political sources, said the most important point agreed on during the phone conversation last Monday was the need to review diplomatic relations and examine conflicting points of view that led to the suspension of relations.

The sources told the paper that Syria has expressed to send an envoy to Cairo if no breakthroughs are reached with the Egyptian envoy who would go to Damascus shortly.

The relations between the two Arab states were severed in November of 1977 in the aftermath of the visit by the late Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat to Israel.

Tripartite Committee, Mitterrand Discuss Lebanon

LD1112220289 Kuwait KUNA in English 2037 GMT 11 Dec 89

[Text] Paris, Dec 11 (KUNA)—Foreign ministers of the Arab Tripartite Committee on Lebanon Monday conferred with French President Francois Mitterrand for more than one and half an hour to pursue peace efforts in that war-torn country.

The ministers Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal of Saudi Arabia, Algeria's Ahmad al-Ghazali and Morocco's Abdellatif Filali arrived here earlier from Baghdad where they met with President Saddam Husayn.

Following the meeting with President Mitterrand, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal described the encounter as "important" and told reporters the ministers had conveyed a message from the leaders of the Tripartite Committee expressing their satisfaction over what had been achieved in the quest of peace in Lebanon, including the establishment of legitimacy there.

He said their talks with President Mitterrand focused on future steps and what to be taken in support of the Lebanese Government to overcome the challenges facing it.

"We found full understanding from President Mitterrand toward the situation in Lebanon," Prince Sa'ud said, adding that "of course, we hope the basic task, which is the ending of the conflict in Lebanon, will be accomplished."

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal stressed that the Tripartite Committee has adopted the trend of approaching all parties who could have "positive influence in Lebanon, on top of them France."

He expressed hope that France would go on the same line envisaged by the Tripartite Committee regarding the settlement in Lebanon.

Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmad al-Ghazali said "We made an assessment of Lebanon's situation with President Mitterrand, particularly on means of applying the provisions of the al-Ta'if agreement and the threats posed by continued opposition of (Army General, Michel) 'Awn to the new Lebanese legitimacy."

"We do know that France's stance is supportive of the al-Ta'if accord, recognises the legitimacy of President Hrawi and the Government of Huss and denounces all those opposing that legitimacy, including Gen. 'Awn," Ghazali said.

The three ministers are scheduled to meet later tonight with French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas. They conferred prior to their talks with President Mitterrand with Prime Minister Michel Rocard.

Palestinian Affairs

Abu-Sharif On 'Upgrading' Ties With U.S.

NC1212141189 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1320 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] Tunis, 12 Dec (MENA)—Bassam Abu-Sharif, political adviser to Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat, has stated that he believes that the U.S.-Palestinian dialogue has so far played a positive role despite its "extremely slow pace."

He noted that the fact that U.S. President George Bush recently received a message from President Yasir 'Arafat represents an "upgrading" of U.S.-Palestinian relations and has major political significance.

In remarks published by the Tunisian newspaper AL-SAHAFAH [as received] today, Abu-Sharif said that for many reasons the U.S.-Palestinian dialogue is not going around in empty circles, nor is it restricted to sessions held with the U.S. ambassador to Tunisia.

He noted that the dialogue deals with everything that takes place in the region, including the intifadah, Palestinian diplomatic and political successes, the support extended by international groups to legitimate Palestinian rights, and the changes in U.S. public opinion.

Abu-Sharif remarked that the tactics used by the PLO do not at all mean that it has abandoned its political program; rather they are designed to expose the real Israeli stand which rejects even the principle of withdrawal from the occupied territories and continues its campaign of repression against the Palestinian people.

He said that the line which the PLO is following has revealed to the world the fact that Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's position consists of his regarding the West Bank and Gaza Strip as part of the land of Israel.

Abu-Sharif pointed out that the PLO's efforts have clarified to the world numerous facts which Israeli deception had obscured. He noted that the Palestinian people's struggle is now seen as a resistance struggle against occupation and not terrorism, as Israeli propaganda had tried to portray it.

Abu-Sharif Sees Intensification of Intifadah

LD1312111689 Algiers APS in English 1005 GMT 13 Dec 89

[Text] Tunis, 13/12/89 (APS)—"The third year of the Palestinian intifadah will witness an intensification of clashes with forces of Israeli occupation", Passam Abu-Sharif, advisor of President Yasir 'Arafat told APS. "The Israeli terrorism against the Palestinian people can only expect an increased resistance," he said.

The Palestinian people will answer by the intensification of resistance to the statement made by Rabin concerning the continuation by the Israeli Government of its policy.

Our people, he added, have proved to the whole world that they are determined to win their freedom and put an end to occupation and that they would not hesitate to intensify struggle in order to reach their aims.

We have, he pointed out, in our possession means to increase resistance to the Zionist occupier that are more than those used to have in the past. [sentence as received]

Bassam Abu-Sharif also said, "We shall start by building civilian institutions and organizing the daily life of our people, and at the same time work for the reinforcement of resistance against the Isreali occupation on the basis of faits accomplis which we shall create."

For Bassam Abu-Sharif, the third year of the Palestinian intifadah is an important year in the life of the struggling Palestinian people. He declared in this context that "PLO has followed a wise policy aimed at a fair peace and we shall continue this policy by relying on our feeling of force and not of weakness. At the same time, we are not going to twiddle our thumbs before the odious Israeli crimes perpetrated against the heroic Palestinian people."

Bassam Abu-Sharif added that the American-Palestinian dialogue continued and that the meeting which will gather 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, Arens and James Baker is "not a substitute to the American-Palestinian dialogue and contacts."

He noted that the American position is still under examination. "We expect that President Bush makes efficient steps that translate his declaration concerning the necessity to put an end to the Israeli occupation in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank."

"The Middle East area, which has for a long time undergone injustice, has started to become impatient," he added.

"We noted that the decisions taken in Malta concerning the Middle East are positive and must be implemented soon before the situation in the Middle East deteriorates more and more."

Moreover, Abu-Sharif also warned against the consequences of the use of weapons in the settlement of the Lebanese problem, underlining that a political settlement of the situation is necessary for the recovery of unity of Lebanon and its people.

He also said that dialogue with General 'Awn and the withdrawal of Israeli and Syrian forces can lead to the settlement of the Lebanese question. He indicated in this context that the role of the tripartite committee in order to reach such an agreement is determining.

Hawatimah on Palestinian Delegation's Formation

LD1312121789 Kuwait KUNA in English 0954 GMT 10 Dec 89

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 13 (KUNA)—A senior Palestinian official has described the expected meetings for the U.S., Egypt and Israel's foreign ministers in Washington to discuss formation of the Palestinian delegation for talks with Israel as an attempt to impose a tripartite guardianship on the Palestinian people.

Secretary General of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] Nayif Hawatimah told Kuwaiti daily AN-ANBA' published Wednesday that the palestinian leadership would meet today or tomorrow to discuss latest developments.

He hoped that the conferees would agree on a formula in harmony with the Palestinian peace initiative, the Central Council's last Oct. 16 resolutions and the revolting Palestinians' rejection to any form of guardianship or occupation.

Hawatimah explained that the (?PLO's) response to the U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's five-point plan which was handed to the American ambassador in Tunis, was in absolute concorde with the Central Council resolutions, pointing out that the resolutions were reached following ten days of meetings for the Palestinian leaderships in Tunis.

He affirmed the organization's stance as (?conveyed to) the American ambassador, was that it has the right to form the (?Palestinian) delegation from within and outside the occupied territories, the dialogue's agenda be open to all ideas and proposals and under international

patronage as a preliminary step to holding the international conference with participation of Security Council permament members and all parties concerned, including the PLO.

Asked on the Egyptian acceptance of the Baker Plan, Hawatimah said that [words indistinct] followed American pressures and pointed out that Egypt had certain reservations on that plan.

Describing [word indistinct] of any [word indistinct] to the PLO in the Egyptian response as a serious matter, Hawatimah said that Egypt had also asserted that it was not representing the Palestinians and that the Palestinian leadership would propose the Palestinian delegation following consultation with Egypt.

[Words indistinct] also asked for international patronage to the dialogue and that it should fall in line with preparations for international peace conference, the DFLP leader pointed out, adding however, that the Egyptian reservations were not (?binding) to both Tel Aviv and Washington.

The PLO would thus only present names to the Egyptian Foreign Ministry and Israel would have the right of rejecting any name, Hawatimah elaborated.

Asked on the outcome of recent talks between a Palestinian delegation grouping PLO Executive Committee members Mahmud A'bbas and Yasir 'Abd-Rabbuh in Moscow, Hawatimah (?said) that the talks came within framework of Palestinian-Soviet Consultation Committee and focused on results of the U.S.-Soviet Malta summit concerning Mideast issues, especially the Palestine cause.

He disclosed that the Soviets have informed him that U.S. President George Bush was insisting on "small steps" in settling the Middle East crisis and that he favored holding the elections and its preparations at present before discussing other issues, while Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev insisted that the PLO should form the Palestinian delegation for the dialogue with Israel which must progress under international supervision.

However, nothing tangible was reached at the Malta summit and the issue was again referred to the two countries' chief diplomats and experts for further study, Hawatimah noted.

'Arafat Interviewed by AL-YAWM AL-SABI'

JN1312104889 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1858 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Interview with Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat, identified by his nom de guerre Abu-'Ammar, by an unidentified correspondent from the Paris-based AL-YAWM AL-'SABI' on the 2d anniversary of the intifadah; date, place not given—read by announcer]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Question: How do you define the stages of the intifadah during the past 2 years, and what are the expected stages in the coming period?

Brother Abu-'Ammar: Many people believe that this is the first intifadah of the Palestinian people against the Israeli occupation. That is incorrect. I want to remind people of the Gaza intifadah when Sharon was the commander of Gaza. That intifadah lasted 2 and ½ years. [passage omitted]

I want to remind people of the universities' intifadah in 1986 and 1987. Some universities were closed for 6 months. I want to remind people of the intifadah that took place in Hebron when they tried to turn the Ibrahimi Mosque into a synagogue, and the al-Aqsa Mosque intifadah and how all people—children, men, women, Muslims, and Christians—stood up to defend the al-Aqsa Mosque. The same thing took place in Bethlehem when the masses stood up to defend the Church of the Nativity; heroes were martyred and their blood was shed inside the church. I want to remind of our people's revolution against establishing settlements in Nabulus, Qalqilyah, Tulkarm, and elsewhere.

I always recall the challenge between me and Israeli War Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, who claimed at the beginning of the intifadah—while he was in the Brookings Institute in Washington—that he can end the intifadah within 2 days. I told him: You have 2 days, 2 weeks, 2 months, and 2 years. You have all the time in the world. Today, we have entered the 3d year. A few days ago, I said at the Arab League: We did not present our political intiative from a weak position, but from solid, strong ground. However, if U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and the U.S. Administration believe that by hesitating to respond to the Arab, Palestinian, European, and international peace initiatives to give Shamir more time to uproot the intifadah, they are mistaken. Do they want the intifadah to continue for another 2 years? God willing, it will continue for 2 more years, and our people will continue with this intifadah until the Palestinian flag is raised in Jerusalem, the capital of the State of Palestine.

With regard to the stages of the intifadah, they are divided into six stages. And we are now in the fourth stage. In the first stages, we witnessed the huge massive activities in which women played a prominent role. We then witnessed the activities of the schools and universities; and then we witnessed the action of the veiled groups and the concentration on blocking roads. We then witnessed partial strikes. Throughout all these stages, the power of the people was reaffirmed and the courts were replaced by welfare committees. The popular education committees, which Israel calls the underground education, were formed. Our people also formed the medical and agricultural committees. On top of all this, we faced the problem of supporting approximately 50,000 persons who are expelled from their homes. We then organized what we can call qualitative operations.

Along the march of this struggle, we have accumulated 60,000 detainees; 48,000 wounded, including 6,500 handicapped, 5,200 cases of miscarriage; and approximately 1,000 martyrs. [passage omitted]

We are now before two militant stages to escalate the intifadah—the general strike in the fifth stage and the general revolt in the sixth stage. [passage indistinct] The seventh stage will be special.

Question: Is there any future plan for the intifadah to use armed violence?

Brother Abu-'Ammar: Yes. I always say that patience has its limits. Now I am facing severe pressure from the intifadah masses inside and outside the occupied territories. Everybody demands the use of arms.

Question: What about the material and human losses of the intifadah?

Brother Abu-'Ammar: Our people's losses are estimated at $2.1 billion. Israel's losses according to statistics are estimated at $5.7 billion. Our losses in the tourist area and on religious occasions are about $900 million, our losses in the labor area are approximately $420 million, and our losses in the industrial and agricultural areas are about $320 million. There are also losses of another kind. Approximately 48,000 people were wounded. The treatment of a wounded person, if he is hit in the eyes, if he is paralyzed, or if he undergoes an amputation, could sometimes cost around $50,000. If the wound is not serious, treatment might cost us about $1,000. Let us say that the average cost of treatment for a wounded person costs $2,000. This means that treatment of the wounded needs $96 million. We also have 60,000 detainees, half of them needs pocket money and the other half needs money for their families. If we give the detainee's family at least $150 a month, we have to spend $4.5 million. The wounded, handicapped, martyrs' families, schools, students who study abroad and whose sources were suspended as a result of the intifadah cost us $11.3 million last year. The cost of their study is expected to amount to $14 million. The demolition of houses and the West Bank employees also cost us huge amounts of money following the disengagement of ties. In general, I can say that the cost of the intifadah causes a monthly deficit of $25-$27 million in the Palestine National Fund. Every morning we spend about $850,000, excluding urgent matters. The intifadah has cost Israel approximately $5.7 billion, but Israel received about the same amount of money from the United States as compensation. In our case, it is different because the Arab countries' assistance is very little in light of our daily needs. I thank the Arab countries, which continue payment and financing. I recall what Richard Murphy said following the Algiers Arab summit, which approved large financial support. Murphy said that 'Arafat would not be able to implement these resolutions. If fact, I have been able to implement only some of them following the Casablanca summit conference. Some Arab countries extended aid to the intifadah but then ended the aid. I do not want to name them. [passage omitted]

Question: The issue of liquidating agents caused a certain amount of uproar. How was this issue controlled?

Abu-'Ammar: The enemy exerted great efforts to deal a blow to the intifadah. It also offered large sums of money to tempt some weak citizens, and it succeeded in recruiting some of them. We had to deter them. This happens with every nation. But we notice that we do not have quislings or people like Muzorewa. What happened is that some weak citizens dealt with the enemy, and we had to discipline them. However, we had reservations about the methods of accusation and implementation. Therefore, we issued a decision that each disciplinary action should go through three leadership levels: The branch leadership, the regional leadership, and the supreme leadership and that the disciplinary action should be taken unanimously by the branch leadership, the regional leadership, and the supreme leadership. The complete details of the charge should also be sent to the supreme leadership inside the occupied territories. Sometimes, I order special details of certain matters. [passage omitted]

Yasir 'Arafat Receives Envoys, Messages 6 Dec

Message From SFRY Leadership

JN0812174889 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1603 GMT 8 Dec 89

[Text] Brother Abu-'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], president of the State of Palestine, has received a message from the leadership of the SFRY, current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, on the movement's role in international efforts to advance the Middle East peace process.

Brother Abu-'Ammar was given the message when he received Dusan Simeonovic, personal envoy of the SFRY leadership, in Tunis on 6 December. Brother Abu-'Ammar reviewed with the SFRY envoy the deteriorating situation in the occupied Palestinian territories in light of the criminal and terrorist escalation of measures against our people. They also discussed the Nonaligned Movement's role in international efforts to advance the peace process in the region.

Brother Abu-'Ammar expressed his appreciation for the important and major role being played by the Nonaligned Movement and the SFRY leadership in this regard.

The meeting was attended on the Palestinian side by brother al-Tayyib 'Abd-al-Rahim, Fatah Central Committee member; and Dr Sami Musallam, director of the president's office. The SFRY ambassador in Tunis attended for the SFRY.

Meets With Polish Envoy

JN0812181089 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1603 GMT 8 Dec 89

[Text] Brother Abu-'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], president of the State of Palestine, has received a message from the Polish leadership affirming Poland's support for the State of Palestine and the inalienable national rights of our Palestinian people, including their rights to repatriation, self-determination, and to establish an independent state on their national soil.

Brother Abu-'Ammar was given the message when he received on 6 December (Bawltiski), personal envoy of the Polish president and of the new prime minister. The Polish envoy expressed Poland's support for the establishment of a just peace in the region through the convening of an international Middle East peace conference that must be attended by the PLO on an equal footing with the other parties concerned.

The meeting was attended on the Palestinian side by brother Abu-Yahya, director of the PLO Political Department; and Dr Sami Musallam, director of the president's office. The Polish ambassador in Tunis attended for Poland.

'Arafat Adviser Al-Hasan on PLO, Abu-Nidal

PM0812095589 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 3 Dec 89 p 4

[Interview with Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Fatah official in charge of foreign relations, by Huda al-Husayni; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Al-Husayni] You will be in London on the 11th of this month to deliver a lecture. Where and to whom?

[Al-Hasan] I was pleased to receive an invitation from the Radical Society to make a speech on "peace in the Middle East." The society was formed by people with high political qualifications and influential men in British politics. I attach great importance to the forthcoming meeting, which I hope will be productive in the sense of producing some kind of move by the British parties and the PLO to adopt a certain concept that could be marketed in Israeli and Palestinian circles to boost the peace process. [passage omitted]

[Al-Husayni] You seem to insist on siding with the communist authorities in East Europe. While all East Europe, with the exception of Romania, is gaining freedom, we see that the only leader who attended Romania's celebrations along with President Ceausescu was Yasir 'Arafat. Why?

[Al-Hasan] First of all, President 'Arafat, in his capacity as representative of the PLO and the Palestinian people, implements a policy that we consistently pursue, which is that we are not responsible for other peoples or states and that we are committed to political relations and adhere to the protocols signed between us and other states. Therefore, what happens in Czechoslovakia is an internal affair of the Czechoslovak people. We will deal with the results of that internal matter because we deal with the Czechoslovak state and those who represent the Czechoslovak people. In the past that was the Communist Party. Some changes are now taking place. We will deal with these changes; that is, we will respond to the will of the people.

The same thing applies to Romania. We as a Palestinian state have relations with the state of Romania whose president is Nicolae Ceausescu. Romania has recognized the Palestinian state. Its internal economic views are not a Palestinian affair and do not concern us. What matters to us in the assessment of our relations with Romania is its political views. It fully recognizes the Palestinian state, and President Ceausescu was one of the first people to call for an international conference and a Palestinian state. It is therefore natural, politically logical, and politically ethical to attend the party's congress. If the congress replaces President Ceausescu we would congratulate the new president. This is not a Palestinian affair and it is not for us to decide who should be Romania's president. We deal with the Romanian people and the Romanian political regime. [passage omitted]

[Al-Husayni] I have heard that you have informed the Soviets that you would agree to a solution under U.S.-Soviet supervision, excluding Europe.

[Al-Hasan] That is what the Soviets and Americans are doing. They discuss the Middle East question and inform other states of their discussions. In practical terms, what is going on is a U.S.-Soviet dialogue on the Middle East, but that is not our policy because we believe that accepting that would mean losing friends, France, Britain, and China—three of the five UN Security Council permanent members—who put pressure on Israel. It would be mad for us to accept the exclusion of Europe and China from the Middle East conflict.

Of course, the question is: Will the Americans and Soviets be able to impose a solution acceptable to the people? The people cannot wait.

Because of the difficult and intransigent Israeli position a solution will not be possible through the Soviets and Americans only. That is why there should be a global U.S., Soviet, European, and international mobilization in the interest of finding a solution to the problem. The solution should come through an international agreement implemented and carried out by the UN secretary general. That is what I believe.

[Al-Husayni] But it has been claimed that Washington asked Moscow to put pressure on the PLO to agree to a Palestinian delegation unrelated to the PLO to begin a dialogue with Israel.

[Al-Hasan] At any rate, we Palestinians are renowned for and have a history of rejecting foreign pressures over the past 20 year. There is continuous pressure on us from all circles around us. The United States in particular wants to turn the Soviet role into one of pressure on us. I believe that once Gorbachev regains strength in the Soviet Union—and the end of the next party congress will determine that—he will play a more effective part in the Middle East and will be in a position to exert pressure himself instead of coming under pressure on the Middle East question.

[Al-Husayni] What role is required of Egypt?

[Al-Hasan] Egypt is a fraternal country and is, without doubt, an essential state in the Middle East and cannot be excluded from Middle Eastern affairs. [passage omitted]

We Palestinians want to benefit from Egypt's negotiating experience and from its respected position in international politics. Egypt's views are respected. We hope that Egypt will use its international influence to find a balanced equation, but the problem is that the United States wants to isolate the PLO from the Arabs and from Europe and it does not want a collision with the Israelis. When the United States wants to submit any ideas it does so through Egypt, so that the conflict will be an Egyptian-Israeli conflict, not U.S.-Palestinian. It also wants to use Egypt to ease the tension between itself and the PLO. Neither we nor Egypt should be part of that process because in major issues there should be no trivial maneuvers. We cannot engage in a political process with the United States through Egypt if the aim of such a process is to prevent Europe and the Arabs from getting involved. Whenever we call for an Arab meeting the United States interferes to keep the PLO isolated from the Arabs and the Europeans. I believe that Brother President Yasir 'Arafat explained this to the Arab and non-Arab officials he met with recently. [passage omitted]

After the courage President Mitterrand demonstrated in the name of the French people when he invited President 'Arafat to Paris, we can take no action without consulting France and without President 'Arafat consulting President Mitterrand. There is now an urgent need for a new meeting between Mitterrand and 'Arafat to consult and plan the next phase in relation to the Middle East question. Last week I told Honicre [as transliterated], head of the French side in the French-Palestinian committee, that there was a need for a meeting between Presidents 'Arafat and Mitterand because 'Arafat wants to discuss the Middle East question with Mitterrand in view of the U.S. failure to put pressure on Israel and in view of James Baker's continuous retreat before Israel in continuously accepting Israeli amendment of any plan and in rejecting Palestinian amendments.

[Al-Husayni] In other words, there is now a tug of war between the PLO and the United States.

[Al-Hasan] At present there is a conflict between the PLO and Israel and a conflict between the PLO and the United States. One conflict complements the other. There is a strategic conflict between the PLO and Israel. If Israel accepted peace it would mean that it accepted that it would no longer be the state controlling the region and that it would only be part of that region. That deprives the Israeli fascists, represented by the Likud, of the ability to blackmail the United States and Europe on the pretext that it protects their interests. Now there are significant reports that Shamir is annoyed with the United States because he realizes that international detente is not in Israel's interest. That is why the strategic conflict between Israel and the PLO is important, and that is why the PLO has offered a humanitarian solution to the Middle East problem. It did so because it believed that there is a certain reality which must be addressed and because we, Palestinians and Arabs, are not afraid of the future.

With the United States there is a different problem. It avoids laying down the foundations of a political solution which could, as such, be imposed on the parties concerned, and it wants the political settlement process to precede such foundations—which is illogical, but politicians use that method when they do not want to reveal their true positions. The United States talks about the negotiation phase instead of talking about the phase of implementation of agreements because the negotiation phase means that not all issues will be covered. The United States does not want to say that it supports Israel's rejection of a Palestinian state and of PLO representation. The problem is that there can be no solution without the United States, and that the question of a Palestinian state or, rather, the future of the Palestinians will be determined in the end through Washington, which will have control of the region for some time to come. That is why the Palestinians better know the art of dealing with the United States, and at the same time there should be pressure to make the United States agree to a definition of a basis for a Middle East settlement. That is the nature of the conflict between the PLO and the United States. [passage omitted]

[Al-Husayni] Let us talk about the interior a little. It has been alleged that there is rivalry between Fatah and the Hamas movement over leadership of the intifadah. Is that true?

[Al-Hasan] There is no rivalry between Hamas and Fatah or the PLO over leadership of the intifadah. The unified leadership of the intifadah is known to stem from the PLO structure and Hamas is not part of that leadership. Hamas coordinates with Fatah because it refuses to coordinate with the PLO. Hamas has a different political program. It does not believe in recognizing Israel and insists on achievement of everything by nonpolitical means. Hamas has a right to oppose. We have told the brothers in Hamas: You can express your political views and oppose the PLO provided there is unity on the ground against the Israelis. Actually, there has recently been excellent coordination between Hamas and Fatah

on the ground which has led Israel to describe Hamas as a terrorist organization. Thousands of Hamas members are detained in prison. The aim of the talk about a conflict between Hamas and Fatah and the PLO is to give the impression that the PLO is not in control on the ground, which is untrue and unrealistic. Our relations with Hamas now are better than at any time in the past, particularly as the political language of Hamas has recently developed along the lines of self-expression. We are happy about this because we support everyone's right to freedom of expression, provided it does not divide the Palestinian people. We are happy because we are quite detached from that logic.

[Al-Husayni] The Palestinians inside are calling for the formation of a Palestinian provisional government. What do you think?

[Al-Hasan] Of course, the organized political forces in the occupied territory share the PLO's views and submit important studies in this connection. There can be no doubt that every day we come closer to the declaration of a Palestinian government. That is bound to happen one of these days when the circumstances are ripe. I believe that when we reach the possibility of official recognition of the PLO by West Europe, Canada, and Japan, the declaration of a government will be close.

[Al-Husayni] The intifadah is entering its 3d year. Have the Casablanca summit conference resolutions been implemented politically and materially, or not? In other words, what is the extent of Arab material and political commitment to the PLO and the intifadah?

[Al-Hasan] Actually, the political aspect of the Casablanca summit resolutions has been fulfilled inasfar as it concerns the commitment of all Arab states to the Arabization of the political resolutions adopted by the PLO. Every Arab state, with the exception of Syria, as well as Lebanon because of its special circumstances, has received Yasir 'Arafat as president of the state of Palestine and accorded him an official reception according to protocol. The Palestinian flag has been hoisted on the Palestinian embassies in all these states.

Regarding the material aspect, here, one must say something for the record. Some states have honored their commitments and paid their share, while some states have not yet done so. We should do everyone justice here and mention Saudi Arabia, which is known to be a state which honors its commitments and its word. Saudi Arabia was one of the first states to pay its full share. According to the agreement, that share is 14.5 percent. It pays the PLO $6.5 million every month. Furthermore, popular committees in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia collect funds from Palestinians and non-Palestinians. These collections have recently reached 90 million Saudi rials. Saudi Arabia has also transferred its $17 million share of the $143 million to the joint committee. So, Saudi Arabia really has fulfilled its commitments under the Casablanca summit resolutions. We have now initiated negotiations with Libya about its own commitments which were paid for a while and then stopped at the beginning of the year. Iraq, for example, contributes a significant monthly share, and it was doing that even before the war ended. It pays $4 million monthly. Kuwait is paying a part of its share. We thank them all for what they are doing, but the intifadah needs all the allocated sums. Ways of promoting financial aid for the PLO must be considered. We here thank the Arab states which have honored their commitments especially Saudi Arabia, as I have said, and Iraq and Kuwait. [passage omitted]

[Al-Husayni] A final question: Where is Abu-Nidal? Is he ill? Is he under house arrest in Libya? Is his organization divided?

[Al-Hasan] It was natural that the Abu-Nidal movement would suffer what it has suffered as a result of its methods. Political movements always carry infantile disorders which appear with time. There is a major split in his leadership, and it has led to horrific infighting concerning his own methods. Most of his political bureau members have broken away from him and issued well-known statements. He is now in Libya. He basically suffers from heart and high blood pressure problems. These events have affected his health. He was visited by a medical team recently. His case is not hopeless but his general condition is serious and it is not easy for him to leave Libya because his movement is now in a difficult situation. I do not believe he is under house arrest, but it is not easy for him to move.

[Al-Husayni] Does that mean that there will be a decline in all his operations?

[Al-Hasan] We do not know. He has just appointed a new command from among young people, and maybe there is contemplation of new adventures to affirm the group's existence, but the situation is not what it used to be. I have learned that Libya would not allow Abu-Nidal nor anyone else to carry out operations from its territory against the PLO or against Europe and any other party in the world. Chairman al-Qadhdhafi has in the past year been exercising strict control over what goes on in Libya or what non-Libyans do on Libyan territory.

Al-Fahum Gives Address on Intifadah Anniversary

JN0812131089 (Clandestine) Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio in Arabic 1010 GMT 8 Dec 89

[Address by Khalid al-Fahum, "Palestine National Council speaker," on 2d anniversary of the intifadah; date and place not given]

[Text] Brothers, sons of Palestine, beloved ones in the occupied territories, in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, Galilee, the Triangle, and the Negev: I address you today at the end of the 2d anniversary of the intifadah. This revolutionary intifadah was launched by the staunch sons of Palestine to ward off injustice, liberate the land, and expel the occupiers. Brothers, some people believed that the intifadah would end within weeks. They did not

realize that it is a popular revolution in which every camp, village, and city participates. The intifadah has reached maturity while rejecting any interference in its internal affairs. It also declares to the masses that this revolution, which encompasses all the classes of the people—workers, peasants, students, and revolutionary intellectuals—will not stop before it attains its objectives of repatriation, self-determination, and national independence, raising its principal slogan that there will be no coexistence with the occupation.

On the 2d anniversary of the intifadah, we would like to affirm to all the facts and constants on which the Palestinian cause has been based and which the heroic intifadah has adopted:

1. Palestine is part of the great Arab homeland. Its people are part of the one Arab nation.

2. Liberation means the liberation of all Palestinian lands because Palestine is an indivisible whole, and its partitioning means paving the way for Zionist colonialism to swallow all of it step by step on the road to expansion within the great Arab homeland.

3. The liberation of Palestine is the entire Arab nation's responsibility. The Zionist peril is directed against the Arab homeland from the ocean to the sea. In this conflict, the Palestinians constitute the spearhead and the vanguard. This is their role and their duty. To say that we are Palestinians only and that we have nothing to do with the Arab nation can be soundly described as another Phalangist view. This poses every threat to the Palestinian cause.

4. Armed struggle is the basic course for the liberation of Palestine. Conferences and meetings are useful only to portray the fairness of the Palestinian cause to the people of the world. By themselves, these conferences and meetings will never liberate the land or recover the homeland.

5. Palestinian national unity is a sine qua non for liberation. However, national unity requires a commitment to the PLO's charter and the PLO's basic principles, foremost being armed struggle. Any violation of the charter and the abandonment of armed struggle constitute a lethal blow to Palestinian struggle. If we want our cause to triumph, there should be unity outside Palestine, shored up by unity in the occupied territories in which all resistance factions should participate.

Where are we from all this? There is no doubt that your glorious intifadah has been a major pillar in the resurgence of the Palestinian cause. This cause assumed a prominent place among other developments. It has become top priority in Arab and international fora. It also has become a source of admiration and appreciation for all the people of the world. This is so after Israel and the Zionist movement had occupied this position, falsely claiming that they represent democracy against autocracy, progress against backwardness, and civilization against ignorance.

The intifadah is continuing and will escalate daily. It has come close to the stage of comprehensive civil disobedience. What recently took place in Bayt Sahur and Ramallah is an indicator of this stage.

On the threshold of its 3d year, the intifadah maintains its vigor, bravery, and its readiness to offer more sacrifices.

We and the Arab nation must materially and morally support this intifadah. Frankly speaking, we say that the Arab support for the intifadah is below the required minimum level. It seems that some Arab regimes fear that the intifadah will spread to their people, given that it is a popular movement whose relationship with the toiling masses has been entrenched, particularly in the refugee camps, among the workers and the peasants, and in student circles.

Some Zionist and imperialist moves were quickly taken, supported by some Arab and Palestinian leaders submitting plans to liquidate the Palestinian cause. These are capitulatory U.S. and Zionist plans to confuse and weaken the intifadah, prior to isolating and liquidating it. However, we optimistically affirm to the world at large that we trust that you will remain steadfast, O people in the occupied territories, and that the ever-continuing intifadah will stop only if the occupation is terminated.

We greet our relatives in the occupied territories. Greetings to our relatives in Bayt Sahur, where they recorded the most splendid examples of sacrifice and steadfastness. We greet them in lofty Nabulus, which always raises the banner of the revolution. We greet them in Hebron, Bethlehem, Jerusalem, Ramallah, Tulkarm, Janin, and in patient and steadfast Gaza. We greet them in every camp, village, and city.

From this place, from Syria, the land of bountiful offerings and steadfastness, we greet the militant masses on the Golan Heights and southern Lebanon. We would like to tell them that we and they will remain loyal to the pledge, committed to the struggle and the march toward victory.

Brothers, some leaders in the Palestinian arena defy our people. They deviated from the charter, viewed it as somewhat abrogated, abandoned the principle of putting an end to the Israeli occupation. There is also Baker's five-point plan which affirms the need for a Palestinian-Israeli meeting under Egyptian-U.S. auspices. This plan stipulates that figures from the occupied territories will participate in this meeting on the condition that Israel approves of them. This means holding an intra-Israeli meeting. Such a move would not effect a withdrawal but merely stage elections under the canopy of occupation, terminate the intifadah, and give autonomy to the inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. As for the land, they claim that it belongs to Israel.

The United States is the strategic ally of Israel. It provides Israel with all its needs for advanced weapons, funds, and boundless political support. This disqualifies

the United States as a mediator or arbiter. Some Palestinian leaders believe they can make the United States change its policy and win it over to the Arabs' side. We tell these Palestinian leaders that this is a mirage and an unlikely prospect, at least in the foreseeable future.

We reject all these capitulatory plans and proclaim our abidance by the charter and the armed struggle. We are ready to support you, O brothers in the occupied territories, with all the force and potential that we possess. We call for national unity—a unity that would rejuvenate the PLO and reaffirm its determination to carry out the struggle on the basis of the charter and the resolutions adopted by the legitimate PNC sessions.

Greetings to you, O heroes of the stones. We will pursue with you the struggle march until victory.

'Obstructive' Israel Only Bar to Conference

PM1212105789 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 12 Dec 89 p 15

[Unattributed interview with Dr Nabil Sha'th, political adviser to "Palestinian President" Yasir 'Arafat; place, date unspecified]

[Text] [Interviewer] Contacts have continued ever since U.S. Secretary of State James Baker presented his initiative concerning a Palestinian-Israeli dialogue. What have these contacts achieved?

[Sha'th] We are still making serious attempts to arrive at a formula on the basis of which the dialogue—which in our view is a preparatory step toward convening the international conference—would be initiated. All the parties, except Israel, are seeking peace now.

[Interviewer] Are you satisfied with the U.S. role now?

[Sha'th] The Americans are trying to budge the Israelis in their rejection of peace, so that it will not lead to the suspension of endeavors which, in our view, must lead to the international conference.

[Interviewer] You announce your desire for peace and for continued dialogue with the United States when the PLO is being ignored.

[Sha'th] We are eager not to place any obstacles in the way of peace. But the correct start must be made, defined by the PLO in clear points: It must choose the delegation which will meet with the Israelis and the dialogue must be open and phased, otherwise there will be no real breakthrough. That does not conflict with what the United States repeatedly announces regarding its wishes and interests. But the Americans continue to listen to the obstructive views of Israel, which wants no international meeting or peace process.

[Interview] In view of these factors, how do you deal with the Baker plan proposed?

[Sha'th] We want the dialogue—in stages—to enjoy an international presence, because we do not want to lose Europe and the Soviet Union as two partners supportive of the peace process. Their presence is essential through a framework securing the international presence in stages until we reach the international conference. The United States does not want to break the dialogue with us, and Egypt cares about its continuation. But the dialogue is still at the stage of clarification and reclarification. What is important is to reach the correct starting point for the first step.

[Interviewer] Is the PLO's selection of the delegation members from inside and outside [the occupied territories—FBIS] on the cards but undeclared?

[Sha'th] It is very difficult to imagine that there is secrecy on a subject like that, or that the PLO would accept its eclipse. The selection of the delegation depends on the form of the announcement. There are numerous forms, but the principal thing cannot be concealed, namely that the PLO must form the Palestinian delegation from the inside and the outside. As for the announcement of the formula and the way of exchanging papers, that can be discussed and clarified. But the matter which cannot be discussed at all is the identity of the delegation's membership.

[Interviewer] Do you believe that some positive factors may emerge in the near future?

[Sha'th] It is very possible. We are ready to form a delegation from among any Palestinians in the occupied territories. Any Palestinian worker or employee is a Palestinian struggler representing the Palestinian delegation. It does not matter from what level in the PLO organizational structure the delegation members come. What is important is that the delegation from the inside and the outside represent the Palestinian people. There are no final obstacles, and the subject is still open to discussion.

[Interviewer] What about the Soviets' role in the present and future peace process?

[Sha'th] The two principal roles now—in terms of influence—are the intifadah's role and the Egyptian-European role. As for the Soviet role, it is very limited owing to the Soviet's backtracking. But in the light of major developments there, priority is being given first to internal interests and second to Eastern Europe. This is why we are no longer able to receive the amount and quality of support we obtained under other circumstances. But we consider that temporary.

[Interviewer] Do you consider Egypt a party or an intermediary?

[Sha'th] Egypt wants to differentiate between its role and that of an intermediary. As far as we are concerned, we do not see Egypt as an intermediary. We want it to be our

supporter in the face of Israel and the United States—a supporter playing a diplomatic role in the moves aimed at achieving a just, peaceful settlement.

[Interviewer] Are there still Palestinian convictions in terms of gambling on the dissolution of the Israeli government coalition and the Labor Party's assumption of power?

[Sha'th] After Rabin came to Cairo and then returned to vote against Shamir concerning Egypt's 10 points, there was a great possibility of the coalition's being split. But it seems that the lack of sufficient U.S. pressure enabled the ruling coalition to continue. If the United States had exerted sufficient and real pressure when Israel rejected Egypt's 10 points and formally accepted the Baker initiative, there would have been a real justification for the Labor Party to request the coalition's dissolution and turn to the Israeli voters.

Correction to Hawatimah on Dialogue, Peace Moves

JN1212214089

The following correction pertains to the item entitled "Hawatimah on Dialogue, Peace Moves," which appeared on pages 6-7 of the 12 December Near East & South Asia DAILY REPORT:

First paragraph, first sentence, make read: [Excerpts] [Hazin] What is your opinion about the results of the U.S.-Palestinian dialogue, which has shifted from direct talks to an exchange of messages through the Egyptian mediator? Do you expect positive results from this dialogue, or do you think it has reached a dead end?

[Hawatimah] [passage omitted] As for us... (supplying interviewer's question).

Egypt

Mubarak Returns to Cairo From Sirte, Libya

NC1212222089 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2210 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] Cairo, 12 Dec (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak and his delegation returned to Cairo from the Libyan town of Sirte this evening after a 1-day visit during which he held talks with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution.

President Mubarak was received at the airport by Cairo Governor Dr Mahmud Sharif.

Al-Sharif Discusses Talks

NC1212152489 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1402 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] Sirte, 12 Dec (MENA)—Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif stated President Husni Mubarak and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, exchanged views during a meeting this morning about current world events in the context of political and economic changes and their effect on the world and the Arab nation. Events also were discussed in relation to current international and Arab economic groups.

After the 3-hour meeting, Safwat al-Sharif said the two leaders stressed the need for an Arab economic policy based on a scientific and technical foundation in order to achieve positive economic results.

They asserted this should be done by cooperating with the outside world to promote the Arab economy and serve economic development in the Arab world, economic integration, and world peace. This policy should be designed in the framework of the Arab League.

Safwat al-Sharif said President Husni Mubarak and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stressed the importance of coordination at international forums. He noted the Libyan Jamahiriyah will attend the Arab-European dialogue conference to open 20 December in Paris. He explained Libya's participation will be part of collective Arab coordination.

He said the two sides discussed steps taken since the Tobruk Declaration, which followed the meeting between President Husni Mubarak and Col al-Qadhdhafi, and which delineated the outlines of cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

Al-Sharif said the two leaders also assessed studies made during this period after intensive contacts between ministers and senior officials and specialists of both countries in the spheres of agriculture, industry, electricity, transport, communications, and information.

Safwat al-Sharif said the two countries' delegations reviewed working plans during the meeting and agreed to begin implementing production agreements, primarily in agriculture, industry, energy, transport, and communications. He noted there also will be cooperation in the fields of information, culture, health, and education.

Al-Qadhdhafi To Visit Sinai Late Jan, Early Feb

NC1312111989 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0958 GMT 13 Dec 89

[Text] Cairo, 13 Dec (MENA)—MENA has learned that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, will visit Sinai at the end of January or early February. During his visit, he will acquaint himself with the construction revival and the industrial, agricultural, and tourist projects that have been achieved since it was liberated.

Egypt Air Flight Departs for Damascus 12 Dec

NC1212152989 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1423 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Excerpt] Cairo, 12 Dec (MENA)—After a 12-year hiatus, the first Egypt Air flight to Damascus left Cairo this afternoon. This followed an agreement yesterday between President Husni Mubarak and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on resuming flights. [passage omitted]

AL-AKHBAR Hails Resumption

NC1312082889 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0650 GMT 13 Dec 89

[Text] Cairo, 13 Dec (MENA)—AL-AKHBAR has hailed the resumption of flights between Egypt and Syria, emphasizing that this is a step in the right direction. The paper notes that any true Arab cannot but bless this recent step toward the resumption of official relations between Egypt and Syria so that the links of Arab solidarity will be completed and become stronger and more solid.

In its editorial today, AL-AKHBAR adds that one axiom in Arab relations that is easily grasped is that any dispute or estrangement involving two or more Arab states can in now way serve Arab interests. The only beneficiaries of such a stand, according to the paper, are the enemies of the Arab nation, foremost among which is Israel.

The paper goes on to say that this fact, which was at times obscured by clouds, has returned to occupy its rightful place and dispersed all clouds in the skies of the Arab world and destroyed all artificial barriers that tried to keep Cairo far from its Arab sisters, at least politically, because the flowing of blood in the Arab nation's veins cannot be stopped by abnormal attempts to separate the organs of the same body.

Continuing, AL-AKHBAR points out that President Hafiz al-Asad acknowledged this established fact when he affirmed in a recent interview with Kuwait's AL-QABAS that, being an Arab citizen, he does not accept

the continuation of the estrangment between Egypt and Syria and that the severance of relations with Cairo would serve Israel.

AL-JUMHURIYAH on 'Rapprochement'

NC1212075089 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0627 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] Cairo, 12 Dec (MENA)—AL-JUMHURIYAH describes the decision by President Husni Mubarak and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to resume air traffic between Cairo and Damascus as of today is a good start which will have many positive results for the entire Arab nation. The paper notes Arab circles have applauded the decision made yesterday by the two presidents during a telephone conversation.

In its editorial today, the paper notes the Arab welcome of the Egyptian-Syrian rapprochement and of the dispersal of the summer cloud that had long marred their official relations.

AL-JUMHURIYAH asserts this step indicates the two presidents are keen on enhancing Arab solidarity and clearing the air of any casual differences. Toward this end, the paper says, the two leaders agree on the major Arab objectives and coordinate their policies to realize them, while preserving each state's right to its own views and to disagree. Such disagreements can be resolved cordiallly and fraternally within the framework of Arab institutions, such as the Arab League, Arab summits, and ad hoc Arab regional organizations.

The paper says history shows that Arabs achieved their greatest victories when they maintained the required standard of unity of ranks and objectives. This was demonstrated by the great Ramadan victory, when Egypt and Syria fought in the same trench.

Instructions Ban Entry of Soviet Jews

JN1212201989 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 10 Dec 89 p 1

[Text] Cairo—AL-ITTIHAD has learned that the Egyptian authorities have issued instructions to the immigration officers at the border posts, airports, and ports to ban the entry of Jews coming from the Soviet Union and heading for Israel.

Israel had claimed that it receives Soviet Jewish immigrants via Egypt, but Cairo denied this.

'Intensive Contacts' With Iraq Over Remittances

JN1212200689 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 10 Dec 89 pp 1, 6

[Text] AL-WAFD has learned that intensive contacts between Cairo and Baghdad will be held in the next 2 days to discuss Iraq's delay in transferring $10 million to Egypt—the third installment of the dues of Egyptian workers in Iraq.

The sum was scheduled to have been delivered on 5 December. AL-WAFD learned that 20 of the 50 million dollars agreed to be transferred before the end of the year has so far been received. During the latest contacts, Egypt stressed the need to abide by the program adopted by the higher Egyptian-Iraqi committee during its recent meeting in Cairo. The Egyptian Government also expressed readiness to accept postponement of transfers to Egyptian companies and for giving priority to transfers to individuals and to Egyptian laborers. The telephone conversation between Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi and Egyptian Ambassador in Baghdad Samir 'Awf during the latest cabinet meeting discussed the delay in transferring the third installment and the importance of urging Iraq to make the transfers.

Sidqi on Palestinian Issue, Arab Cooperation

NC1212175989 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1315 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] Tunis, 12 Dec (MENA)—Egyptian Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi has reaffirmed that Egypt will not hesitate to support the Palestinian cause until the Palestinian people regain their legitimate rights.

In a statement to the Tunisian paper EL CHOUROUK which was published today, Dr Sidqi pointed out that Egypt is not replacing the Palestinians at the proposed tripartite meeting in Washington among the foreign ministers of Egypt, the United States, and Israel. He noted that the date for this meeting will be decided very soon. The prime minister affirmed that the PLO is the sole, legitimate spokesman of the Palestinian people.

He noted that the Egyptian method of dealing with the Palestinian issue is better understood today by the Arabs. He expressed hope that this will result in further achievements for the Palestinian people.

Dr Sidqi said that Egyptian-Libyan relations have been developing positively following the summits between President Husni Mubarak and Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, in Casablanca, Marsa Matruh, and Tobruk.

The prime minister described developments in Egyptian-Syrian relations as positive, noting that Syria has expressed good sentiments toward Egypt in many international forums and that Egypt has done the converse. He said that something positive must happen in this regard, especially since Egypt is eager to establish the best relations with all Arab countries.

Dr Sidqi praised the establishment of the Arab groups of the Arab Cooperation Council, Gulf Cooperation Council, and Arab Maghreb Union. He affirmed that these groups are a step toward achieving further cooperation in the Arab nation. He explained that the main objective of such groups is to establish an Arab common market.

He said that the positive economic and political developments in Western Europe toward complete integration demand that the Arabs establish greater cooperation and integration. He called in this regard on the Arab councils and the Arab League to place these issues on their agendas.

Dr Sidqi paid a visit to Tunisia last week at the head of an Egyptian delegation to attend the first session of the joint Egyptian-Tunisian higher committee.

Commentator on Shamir's Territory Statements

NC1012204589 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1840 GMT 10 Dec 89

[Commentary by Bahiy al-Din Shu'ayb from "Talking Newspaper" program]

[Text] It seems the Israelis are using history and geography to serve their political plans. After exploiting history to back up so-called Biblical claims, they now have turned to geography.

In an interview with YEDI'OT AHARONOT, Yitzhaq Shamir stated the settlement of the Palestinian issue need not be territorial. The Israeli state is small, he said, and cutting it up will be very hard. Shamir continued: What we have to solve is the problem of the population who refuse to live under Israeli rule, and we are prepared to enter negotiatons on this point.

The Israeli prime minister's statement is clear. He views the West Bank and Gaza as Israeli territories that cannot be ceded to the Palestinians because he claims they cannot cut the size of the small Israeli state. For an Israeli prime minister to make such a statement at this particular time means only one thing: Shamir is predefining, from this moment, his own position on the Palestinian-Israeli dialogue, and even on the way to settle the Middle East conflict.

By stressing now that the West Bank and Gaza are Israeli territories and that relinquishing them to anyone is out of the question, Shamir has delineated the picture of the future settlement of the dispute and has pointed out his absolute rejection of a Palestinian state, or even of the Palestinian people's rights in the West Bank and Gaza to self-determination.

By cutting short anyone's hopes for a comprehensive, just, and durable settlement of the conflict, Shamir has declared the problem between Israel and the Palestinians is one of an Arab population living on Israeli land—meaning the West Bank and Gaza—and who refuse to live under Isreli rule. Israel's prime minister demonstrated a great deal of tolerance when he declared his readiness to enter negotiations on this issue.

This means Shamir is prepared to find an acceptable way for the Palestinians to live under Israeli authority, as if living under Israeli occupation were a matchless privilege. The Israeli prime minister thus is reviving talk on autonomy for the inhabitants, but not territories, as Menachem Begin called for before retiring. It is the Israeli conviction that the land is Israeli and that the Arabs have to accept Israel's terms to be permitted to live on it. Any other version is rejected in form and substance.

Here we realize the importance of the 10 points Egypt has raised inquiring about some of the matters included in Shamir's plan for elections in the West Bank and Gaza. These points were intended to clarify the positions, so no one would think Shamir's plan had been devised for attaining the Palestinian people's self-determination. Shamir now has reasserted his stand that the West Bank and Gaza are Israeli territories and that the problem is the Palestinians' refusal to live under Israeli authority. This is all Shamir understands by a settlement in the Middle East.

MENA on Scenario for Palestinian-Israeli Talks

NC1112153489 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1445 GMT 11 Dec 89

[Text] Cairo, 11 Dec (MENA)—The Foreign Ministry today was the hub of intensive diplomatic activity as part of Egypt's effort to propel the peace process in the area. In this context, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received U.S. Ambassador Frank Wisner and Soviet Ambassador Gennadiy Zhuravlev.

MENA has learned the program prepared now to promote the peace efforts is confined to three steps. The first step is to hold a tripartite meeting in Washington in January attended by the Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers and the U.S. secretary of state. The second step is to start a Palestinian-Israeli dialogue after the Washington meeting. The third step is to hold elections in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Foreign Ministry sources have stressed Egypt is well aware that the road to achieving this scenario is hard and long, but given a real desire by the parties concerned to establish peace in the region, it will be possible to arrive at definite results and achieve stability and security for all people of the region.

AL-AKHBAR Views Israel-East Europe Relations

NC1112071489 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0622 GMT 11 Dec 89

[Text] Cairo, 11 Dec (MENA)—AL-AKHBAR newspaper comments on a series of reports on the resumption of relations between Israel and some East European countries that severed their relations with Israel in the wake of the June 1967 aggression.

According to the paper, the original cause for the severance of relations still exists, because Israel's stand has not changed on the issue of withdrawal from the lands it occupied in 1967.

In its editorial today, the paper says the countries that wish to resume relations with Israel could have used this opportunity to put pressure on the Tel Aviv leaders so they would reconsider their stand on the recognition of the rights of the Palestinians and on withdrawal from the occupied territories. In doing so, they would have shown their commitment to the principles they have held for 22 years.

In this regard, the paper notes the Soviet Union's stand, saying Israel made strenuous efforts to reestablish relations with Moscow. On each occasion, the Soviet Union's response was that the reason that had originally led to the severance of relations—namely, the occupation of Arab territories—still existed, and there was no justification for a change in Moscow's stand.

Paper Reveals Omani Initiative To Aid Egypt

JN0812155489 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic
6 Dec 89 pp 1, 2

[By 'Abd-al-Nabi 'Abd-al-Sattar]

[Text] AL-WAFD has learned from diplomatic sources in Cairo that during the next Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] summit to convene 18 December in Muscat, Oman's Sultan Qabus Ibn-Sa'id will call for supplying urgent economic aid to Egypt to help it overcome its current crisis. Sultan Qabus also will call for directing further Gulf investments to Egypt in the near future. The sources pointed out Sultan Qabus issued directives to officials in the Sultanate to grant Egyptian workers priority in entering the employment market in the Sultanate and to make use of the great potentials of Egypt and Egyptian expertise in various fields, in addition to opening the Omani market to Egyptian products and goods.

AL-WAFD also learned the GCC summit will discuss expanding military cooperation with Egypt in the future and utilizing Egyptian military production to cover parts of the Gulf states' needs in light weapons, missiles, military transport vehicles, and ammunition. The GCC will seek the assistance of Egyptian military expertise to bolster the GCC countries' defenses.

The GCC leaders also will discuss coordination with the Arab Cooperation Council and the Arab Maghreb Union. It also will discuss the Lebanese question, recent developments in the Middle East problem, the situation in the occupied Arab territories, and the progress in peace negotiations between Iraq and Iran, in addition to supporting cooperation among all GCC states in all fields.

Fahar Ibn-Taymur, Omani deputy prime minister for security and defense affairs, has announced the GCC states have come a long way in the fields of military cooperation and coordination among themselves.

He also said efforts are being made to integrate GCC armies. He added the GCC states are seeking self-sufficiency in weapons in the long term and to utilize the expertise of Arab countries with experience in this field.

The Omani official added that the Sultanate of Oman regularly participates in maneuvers conducted by the sisterly states.

He said there was no problem in varying weapons sources, adding that the Sultanate's forces are armed with the most modern weapons.

Official Discusses Military Production

JN1212204189 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic
10 Dec 89 p 6

[By Faruq al-Shadhili]

[Text] Kuwait this week will receive the second batch of Fahd armored vehicles which were modified to suit the Kuwaiti field of operations. It will also receive 400 jeeps for its police force.

Eng Muhammad Nur Yusuf, director general of the Arab Industrialization Organization [AIO], reports that the organization has received orders with a total value of more than 100 million Egyptian pounds to produce spare parts for factories of both the public and private sectors and for investment companies. This is in line with the instructions of President Mubarak, head of the AIO higher committee, to use the capabilities of the organization to stop imports and encourage domestic production, he said.

In his statement to AL-AKHBAR, Eng Yusuf stressed that this does not interfere with the efficiency of military production, affect the satisfaction of the Armed Forces' weapons and ammunition requirements, or the needs of Arab and African countries. The AIO, he said, produces the Gazelle, Alpha Jet, and Al-Jumhuriyah aircraft, the anti-armor "Song Fire" missiles, surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missiles, armored vehicles, field artillery, howitzers, light weapons, and many types of passenger vehicles used by the Army and police.

The AIO will today receive a French delegation to discuss prospects for cooperation, especially after the AIO succeeded in manufacturing spare parts for the Mirage 2000—the most modern jet fighter—and the Gazelle and Alpha Jet aircraft. Authorized by French companies, the AIO factories provide repairs for French planes in the Middle East.

Vessel Collides With Oil Jetty; Probe Initiated

JN1212213189 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic
10 Dec 89 p 1

[Text] The oil leaking from an oil jetty in the Gulf of Suez as a result of the collision of the Philippine freighter "Banay Sama" [name as published] with the jetty was brought under control yesterday. The oil services vessel

succeeded in removing the oil slick formed when the collision occurred. Chemical materials were used to break up the oil slick. The authorities meanwhile arrested the captain of the Philippine vessel, and necessary measures were taken to claim compensation from the company that owns the ship for the damage caused to the jetty, which contains four wells. The jetty stretches 300 feet under water and reaches the bottom of the Gulf.

'Abd-al-Hadi Qindil, minister of petroleum and mineral resources, stated that he had issued strict instructions for the use of helicopters and oil services vessels to report and clear up any oil slick immediately. He added that the employees made big efforts to control and close the wells following the incident in order to prevent fires in the oil field, which produces about 6,000 barrels of crude oil a day.

The minister also asked Dr Hamdi al-Banbi to take strict measures to secure the safety of the employees in the oil field. No one was hurt in the area. The minister also pointed out that the damage is restricted to the scene of the incident and the jetty and that the decrease in oil production will be covered by increasing production in nearby oil fields. He asserted that the incident will not affect shipping in the Gulf of Suez.

The Al-Ghardaqah prosecutor's office has begun an investigation of the incident, which has caused losses initially estimated at more than $30 million as a result of the suspension of oil pumping from the jetty.

The port's security organs seized the vessel, which failed to stop after the incident, and retained it at the Port of Suez following the prosecution's decision to seize the ship and prevent it from leaving port.

An examination of the vessel showed damage to the bridge, the vessel's right side, and the cargo, which consisted of timber.

AL-AHRAM correspondent 'Adil Ibrahim reports: Vincent Abanz, captain of the Philippine vessel, admitted responsibility before the al-Ghardaqah prosecutor's office for the incident. The jetty's columns were destroyed, the upper part of the jetty fell, and the production lines that were part of the jetty were also destroyed.

Libya

Mubarak Arrives 12 Dec, Welcomed by Al-Qadhdhafi

LD1212111289 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1025 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Excerpts] Gulf of Sidra, 12 Dec (JANA)—President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, arrived this morning in the municipality of the Gulf of Sidra on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

President Mubarak was given a big official reception at the Gulf of Sidra civil airport, where the brother leader of the revolution was in the forefront of those receiving him. [passage omitted]

President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, is accompanied by a delegation including Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Yuusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture; Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning; Safwat al-Sharif, minister of information; 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil, minister of petroleum; Sulayman Mutawalli, minister of transport and communication; Hasaballah Muhammad al-Kafrawi, minister of housing; and Usamah al-Baz, the president's political affairs adviser.

Meets Al-Qadhdhafi

LD1212112489 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1045 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Excerpt] Gulf of Sidra, 12 Dec (JANA)—The brother leader of the revolution and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, held a meeting after President Mubarak arrived in the municipality of the Gulf of Sidra this morning.

The meeting was attended by Colonel Mustafa al-Kharrubi, Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, the brother secretary of the General People's Congress, and the brother secretary and other members of the General People's Committee. [passage omitted]

Talks With Al-Qadhdhafi

NC1212120789 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0958 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] Sirte, Libya, 12 Dec (MENA)—President Mubarak was received by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, and senior officials in the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

The two presidents embraced and then moved to the presidential platform, where the national anthems were played and 21-gun salutes fired.

The delegation accompanying President Mubarak includes Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning; Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and land reclamation; Eng Sulayman Mutawalli, minister of transport and communication; Eng Hasaballah al-Kafrawi, minister of reconstruction; Safwat al-Sharif, minister of information; Eng Muhammad 'Abd-al-Wahhab, minister of industry; and 'Abd-al-Hadi Qandil, minister of petroleum and mineral resources.

Following the official reception ceremony, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi escorted President Mubarak to the guest

palace in the city of Sirte. A meeting was held between the two presidents in Col al-Qadhdhafi's tent at the palace.

The city of Sirte is located 400 km east of Tripoli.

Following a brief meeting in the guest palace in the city of Sirte, President Mubarak and the Libyan leader headed for the main hall of the palace, where they held an expanded meeting which was attended by members of the Libyan and Egyptian delegations.

Leaders Make Statements

NC1212141989 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] Sirte, Libya, 12 Dec (MENA)—President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has expressed his pleasure over his visit to Libya, asserting that Libya is a neighboring and friendly state with which we have been linked with inseperable ties for many years. President Mubarak said: My visit to brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is part of the process of coordination and the exchange of information in various fields that concern both countries and comes at a time when the world is witnessing several significant changes.

In a statement upon his arrival in the Libyan city of Sirte this morning, President Mubarak asserted that no one can torpedo the OAU efforts to settle disputes existing in the continent. President Mubarak was responding to a question on foreign interference aimed at aborting OAU efforts to resolve disputes.

The president added: We are confident that African leaders are aware of their interests, as well as the interests of our continent. Therefore, we are aware of this interference, no matter what form it takes.

The president was asked about Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's recent remarks that the Palestinian homeland is in Jordan. The president said: The Israeli prime minister should not have said that, because it aborts all the peace efforts we are making. The president added: His remarks mean that we are returning once again to the 1940's and this will make the Palestinians say that their homeland includes all Israeli territory, and not the West Bank and Gaza alone.

The president added: There is UN resolution 181 and many other resolutions in this regard.

President Mubarak asserted: We say to Shamir that it is improper to say such things at a time when we are all looking for a peaceful solution and when the whole world is seeking peaceful solutions for its problems.

Mubarak added: This type of remark is only an attempt to drive a wedge into the peace efforts. We are aware of that, and I think the entire world is aware of it, he said.

Asked about his meeting today with President Mubarak, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said: This is our second or third such meeting, and I am pleased with it. Zionism and imperialism tried to separate us, but the Arab resolve has triumphed.

Al-Qadhdhafi was asked if the results of his meetings with President Mubarak in Matruh and Tobruq last October had met his expectations. He replied by saying that he has great expectations but that a journey of 1,000 miles begins with one step. Al-Qadhdhafi said that Egyptian-Libyan relations are going in the right direction, adding: We are now laying the groundwork on which we will be able to stand firmly.

Asked about the development of relations between Egypt and Libya, Col al-Qadhdhafi said: The hope is to achieve the unity of the entire Arab people from the ocean to the gulf, asserting that the people of Egypt and Libya are merely one nation.

Al-Qadhdhafi was asked about the date for opening a Libyan people's bureau in Cairo. He replied by saying: My theory is that diplomatic representation among Arab countries should be abolished pending the achievement of Arab unity. Western Europe is doing away with diplomatic representation among its countries, although ties among these countries are not as strong as those among the single Arab people.

Al-Qadhdhafi added: I am against diplomatic representation, and I believe in the cancellation of such representation among Arab countries, for what binds us together is stronger than diplomatic ties. We are one nation.

Al-Qadhdhafi expressed his happiness with yesterday's decision to resume airline flights between Cairo and Damascus as of today. Egypt and Syria have historically been and will always remain the cornerstone for Arab unity for together they have confronted all the invaders, Moguls, Tartars, and Crusaders, al-Qadhdhafi said, stressing that this was a step in the right direction.

Mubarak Statement to JANA

LD1212150989 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has made a statement to JANA in which he said: I am visiting the Jamahiriyah in order to meet my brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The Jamahiriyah is a fraternal neighboring country with which we are linked with ties that cannot be severed. President Mubarak added: My visit comes within the framework of an exchange of viewpoints with the brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on various fields of interest to the two countries at a time when the world is witnessing very big changes.

In reply to a question on the inteference of parties from outside the African Continent, to which they are linked only with the period of the hateful colonization, with the aim of hampering the efforts of the organization to resolve African conflicts, Husni Mubarak, the current OAU chairman, informed JANA that none of these

parties has been able to blow up the efforts of the OAU in this respect. President Muhammad Husni Mubarak said: I am convinced that the African leaders are aware of their interests and the interests of our continent and consequently we will face any interference, whatever kind.

In reply to a question about the latest statements uttered by the terrorist Shamir, President Mubarak reiterated his rejection of these statements, pointing out that these will inevitably force us to return to the beginning of the 1940's, and the Palestinians and the Arabs will demand all the territories occupied by the Israelis, adding: We are aware of such statements.

Mubarak, Al-Qadhdhafi Hold Talks

LD1212151989 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] A round of talks was held at noon today between the brother leader of the revolution and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt. This round of talks was attended by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, Colonel Mustafa Al-Kharrubi, Major Al-Khuwaylidi Al-Humaydi, the brother secretary of the General People's Committee, and the brother secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation. The round of talks was also attended by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr. Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture; Safwat al-Sharif, minister of Information; and Usamah al-Baz, director of the President's Office for Political Affairs.

Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks to Reporters

LD1212153189 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution today affirmed that the will of the Arab nation has triumphed after Zionism and colonialization attempted to divide us. In comments to the journalists accompanying President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, the brother leader of the revolution expressed his pleasure with his meeting with President Mubarak and said: Our aspirations are great, and the 1,000 mile march starts with one step. I am pleased that the relations between the two countries are going well and that the Arab people in Egypt and the Great Jamahiriyah are one people.

Regarding diplomatic representation among the countries of the single Arab nation, the brother leader pointed out that Western Europe endeavored to cancel diplomatic representation among its countries and that these have no link among them as is the case among the one Arab people. The brother leader added: I am against diplomatic representation, and I support the motto of canceling diplomatic representation among the Arab countries because what links us is more than diplomatic relations, as we are one people.

In his statement to journalists accompanying President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, the brother leader of the revolution expressed his pleasure with the step taken yesterday between Syria and Egypt by opening an air link between Cairo and Damascus, and said Egypt and Syria had always historically been the cornerstone of Arab unity and the battle of liberation against the Mongols, the Tatars, and the Crusaders, affirming that this is a step in the right direction.

Al-Qadhdhafi Hosts Luncheon

LD1212185489 Tripoli JANA in English 1654 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] Gulf of Sidra, Dec 12, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The leader of the revolution this afternoon held a luncheon in honour of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt Muhammad Husni Mubarak who arrived this morning in the municipality of the gulf of Sidra in Great Jamahiriyah.

The luncheon was attended by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, Colonel Mustafa al-Kharrubi and Major al-Khuwaylidi al- Humaydi.

Also present at the luncheon were Dr Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Egypt, Dr Yusuf Wali, the deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture, Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, the deputy prime minister and minister of planning, Hasaballah al-Kafrawi, the minister of housing, Dr 'Usama al-Baz, the advisor to the president on political affairs, Engineer Sulayman Mutawalli, minister of transport and communications, Dr Safwat al-Sharif, the minister of information, 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil, the minister of oil and minerals, Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab, the minister of industry, the secretary and members of the General People's Committee, the secretary of the People's Congress for the municipality of the gulf of Sidra and the secretary of the people's committee for the same municipality.

Leaders Hold Closed Session

LD1212190589 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1815 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] Gulf of Sidra, 12 Dec (JANA)—The brother leader of the revolution and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, held a closed session this evening in the middle of the desert.

Mubarak Concludes Visit

LD1212204389 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Excerpt] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak left Sirte municipality a short while ago after a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

Our correspondent reports on this from the city of Sirte. [passage omitted] [Video shows departure ceremony: Mubarak shaking hands with al-Qadhdhafi and boarding the aircraft]

MENA Reports Agreements

NC1312091289 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0701 GMT 13 Dec 89

[Text] Sirte, 13 Dec (MENA)—The Egyptian delegation led by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and the Libyan delegation headed by 'Umar al-Muntasir, the Libyan General People's Committee secretary "prime minister," held a 4- hour meeting yesterday afternoon. Also attending the meeting were members of the delegation that accompanied President Husni Mubarak and their Libyan counterparts, the general Libyan People's Committee secretaries, "the ministers."

MENA has learned that they reached the following agreements during the meeting:

In the political field, they agreed on Libya's participation in the Arab-European dialogue and on coordination between the two countries in this area.

In the field of industry, they discussed a report by experts prepared in light of the meetings in Tripoli and Egypt on industrial and technical cooperation, exchange of commodities, and integration in the components of a number of strategic industries, specification of the required expertise, and exchange of information. Agreements were signed between the two countries to secure the necessary expertise for a number of Libyan industrial companies. Both parties also agreed on completing studies on cooperation in the cement and cable industries, and they determined the method of following up this area.

In the field of agriculture, agreement was reached under which the Egyptian agricultural companies will participate in the land reclamation projects, application of advanced methods, and exchange of research available to the agricultural research centers regarding the reclamation of the al-'Uwaynat area. They also agreed on the establishment of joint agricultural cooperatives among Egypt, Libya, and Sudan and on coordinating efforts to use agricultural aircraft.

In the area of planning, they agreed to hold a joint meeting of experts from both countries to discuss joint development plans and coordination between the Libyan 5-year plan being prepared and the objectives of the second Egyptian 5-year plan within the next few weeks.

MENA has also learned that in the domain of transport and communications, agreement was reached to build a road between the oasis of Siwah and the oasis of Jaghbub. They also agreed on linking the microwave networks between the two countries, which will be completed at the beginning of 1990 and will enable reception of 360 telephone networks, 3 broadcasting channels, and 1 television channel. Agreement was also reached on forming working groups to study the economic viability of the railroad line between Benghazi and al-Sallum. They agreed on increasing land transport.

MENA has learned that in the information field agreement was reached to link terrestrial networks to relay radio and television programs. Both parties also agreed to hold an expanded meeting under the information ministers of the two countries, attended by experts, to coordinate information and to exchange news and joint production.

In the field of energy and petroleum a date has been fixed for a meeting between electricity experts from the two countries next week. The two parties also agreed on cooperation in the field of petroleum services, research, and specialized cadres, and to coordinate petroleum products industry and trade exchange in the field of petrochemicals.

JANA Editor on 'Total Failure' of Malta Meeting

LD0612182689 Tripoli JANA in English 1430 GMT 6 Dec 89

[Text] Tripoli, al-Kanoun 6 [6 December], Arab Maghreb Union's Pool/JANA 1—The summit at sea ended Monday between Gorbachev and Bush without reaching any tangible result.

Speaking of the results and circumstances of this summit, JANA's political editor says that this summit ended with total failure like that we expected on the outset. Those concerned about this summit, should they have listened to what we said this summit would not have faced such a desinty and such a failure.

JANA's political editor has put forward a number of reasons behind this (?failure) these reason are related to the place and (?timing of) the summit. The place was unsuitable to hold a summit on board military ships on a rough sea.

Strong storms blew hard since the beginning of it (?wasting) the limited hours specified for the meetings.

As a result, the convening of (?this summit) was conducted in a concocted manner.

Because of the strong storms and anger of nature, the two presidents felt sea-sick and were subjected to medical attention. This also wasted more time.

Because of the rough sea, the two presidents had tablets to help them with the sea-sickness. Their nerves were tense adding to the existing animosity relations between them.

The editor has stressed that these natural circumstances have coincided with the circumstances of the location to make this summit very contemptible. Such an eventuality was warned against by us when we stressed that the form and location of this summit were contemptible.

He points out that on account of this situation and reasons and despite the ado of the media accompanying this summit, it failed and reached nothing thereby disappointing President Gorbachev. He faced the uncompromising stance assumed by President Bush who was in a bad psychological state due to being sea-sick making him expressing a very bad stand.

The editor adds that the hopes cherished by Gorbachev were wrecked totally when the item of the withdrawal of the fleets from the Mediterranean was raised. This was an important point. It could have been achieved and receive the satisfaction of all the peoples should it have been fulfilled. But Bush categorically refused to withdraw the U.S. fleets from this region.

The (?reason) for this refusal is that these fleets protect the (?zionists) who have occupied Palestine from the Arabs. The Arabs want the liberation of Palestine. Therefore, (?the protection) of the zionists (?is) the basic goal for the presence of U.S. fleets in the Mediterranean to confront the Arabs.

The editor has maintained that the presence of the U.S. military fleets in the Mediterranean has been aiming at protecting the zionists even before the concluding of the U.S.-zionist strategic alliance, apart from the objective of this presence after this alliance.

[Words indistinct] from this, Bush has categorically refused to withdraw these fleets as long as the so-called Israel [words indistinct].

He also has [word indistinct] Gorbachev to relinquish a number of Soviet republics, apart from relinquishing Eastern Europe countries.

The editor adds that the conflict has appeared anew on the Baltic republics [word indistinct] to be be a substitute home for the Jews apart from Alsace and Lorraine or Alaska or biro Abidjan bordering China.

The editor has stressed that at this summit Malta was bypassed. No one has heard of it then. The officials did not hold a meeting with the Maltese officials. The Maltese people was neglected besides its independence.

Malta was used and became under the hegemony of the CIA. The CIA men controlled Valletta airport and all the island seaports. Even the Maltese pedestrians were under the supervision of the CIA.

As such, the Mediterranean people were disappointed as we stressed earlier. Nothing was achieved on account of the U.S. imperialist stance the aim of which being colonizing the world keeping it under the U.S. control by force.

The editor concludes that all the noise of the media accompanying this summit became after the failure of this summit that it was like a child game, apart from revealing a backward mentality that is uncivilized proving that this summit aped the meetings of Roosevelt and Stalin. These meeting might have been justified then as they were in the wake of the Second World War. As for this summit, there is no logic to justify it as no war is ongoing now.

Sudan

Army Urges Kaka Town Citizens To Return Home

EA1212160589 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Dec 89

[Text] We have received the following statement from the General Command of the People's Armed Forces.

In the name of God, the compassionate the merciful, God will grant you victory, and others will not overwhelm you. God speaks the truth.

Honorable citizens, you have been following with us in the last few days the victories of your Armed Forces on all fronts against the forces of rebellion and the remnants of the wrongdoers. In continuation of these victories, and in fulfillment of the pledges made by your Armed Forces to defend the sanctity of the homeland, its security and stability, your Armed Forces entered on 8 December 1989 the market town of of Kaka, north of Upper Nile Region. They destroyed the outlaws' camps in the area. The Armed Forces also seized huge quantities of military equipment belonging to the outlaws.

The General Command of the People's Armed Forces appeals to all citizens living in the areas around Kaka to return immediately to the town without fear or hesitation, to resume their normal lives.

God says: If they lean towards peace, do likewise; put your trust in God, for he is the all-hearing, the all-knowing. God speaks the truth.

Army General Discusses Recapture of Kurmuk

EA1212213389 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] Staff Major General Abd al-Fattah Abd al-Aziz Hawwari, commander of the Damazin military area, has stated the recapture of Kurmuk town was started [as heard] by good planning and a thorough study of the enemy's capabilities and battle tactics, and by adopting scientific ways of confronting the rebels. These factors facilitated the recapture of the town.

In a statement to the representative of the radio in Kurmuk, Maj Gen Kawwari said the leadership in Khartoum had played an outstanding and effective role in this respect by providing equipment and all that was required, in addition to its follow-up and field visits. He said the Armed Forces appreciated the patriotic stance of the Sudanese people, whose support had achieved good results, clearly reflected in our force's morale.

He said the battle for the recapture of Kurmuk was not merely to recapture a town, but was rather a battle for honor and national sovereignty. It demonstrated the

unity of the internal front and rejection of the principles of aggression, betrayal, and mercenarism. He added precautionary measures had been taken so attempts at aggression on our eastern borders never would be repeated.

Revolution Command Council Member on SPLA Talks

EA1112175389 Khartoum SUNA in French 0915 GMT 11 Dec 89

[Text] Cairo, 11 Dec (SUNA)—Deputy Chairman Colonel Martin Malwal Arop, member of the Revolution Command Council, has expressed hope a new round of peace negotiations between the Sudanese Government and Garang's movement [Sudanese People's Liberation Army, SPLA] will be conducted in Cairo with the participation of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, current chairman of the OAU.

Speaking to the Cairo daily AL-AHRAM, Col Martin said the Sudanese Government was sure the results of the talks in Cairo would be more fruitful than the results of the recent negotiations in Nairobi.

Col Martin is spending 2 days in Cairo before going on to Japan, China, Yugoslavia and Romania.

Omdurman Radio Rebuts Rebel Radio Claims

EA0912212289 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1055 GMT 9 Dec 89

[Excerpts] Today we are going to talk about what is happening in southern Kurdufan in general, and in particular, about what the rebel radio is saying.

My people all over southern Kurdufan: As you know, the rebel radio always is out to incite, distort and—well, you know what. Brothers in southern Kurdufan: The rebel radio persists with its lies and malice against the sons of Sudan. It is espousing a time-worn attitude of rejecting peace and calling for war. This is to be expected from this kind of radio.

It has just claimed our forces in Damazin and Southern Blue Nile have mutinied. The radio went on to broadcast poisonous and conspiratorial announcements full of flagrant errors. The Armed Forces deal with all their problems in a spirit of [word indistinct]. [passage omitted]

Included in the disinformation put out by the rebel radio is the report the Armed Forces were engaging in liquidations. This has never happened and never will happen. The Armed Forces are carrying out properly their duty of confronting the rebels to disperse them and eventually break their backs. [passage omitted]

Using its contacts with traitors and renegades, the radio has started broadcasting the names of soldiers and items of information and signals it acquires from traitors, renegades, and people displeased by Sudan's stability. Broadcasting the names of fighters resulted because some of the outlaws have old military relations with their brothers. All the (?noise) of broadcasting some names is intended to establish credibility. Our intellectual and highly perceptive sons, however, never will be taken in by this kind of deception, because this radio is well known for its lies and incitement. All incitement for the happenings in southern Kurdufan came from this radio. No intelligent person ever will listen to it, because (?whatever it says) can be investigated and proven to be a lie. The people know this perfectly well.

As for the appeals the doomed movement keeps issuing to the sons of our Armed Forces, the motive of these appeals is well known, and they definitely are ridiculous. What can one make of such an outlaw movement, which has no standards by which to control its members? The members of John Garang's movement took refuge in the movement when they still were heavily armed, thus turning to into a gang of armed bandits—thieves who loot villages, as they have done all over southern Kurdufan.

If you want to know about this organization of John Garang's, it is well known fact they are nothing but criminals. Their [word indistinct] is looting, kidnapping women and girls, and [word indistinct] plundering property. Even our intellectuals are disgusted with Garang's movement, whose members are nothing but mischief-makers.

The outlaw radio also has reported the masses have started demonstrating to topple the revolution. [Word indistinct] is all John Garang talks about. I tell you the rebel radio is known for incitement. The masses who brought about the revolution know it has brought their aspirations to realization. They also know it has provided security for our displaced people who were forced by John Garang to flee from their villages in the southern region and southern Kurdufan. The masses are sure there will (?never) be another revolution like the National Salvation Revolution, which erupted for the sake of the (?deprived), [word indistinct], the hungry, and the sick.

The recent move made by some factions is a communist one that is rejected, because the nation already has spoken its word on the communists. This word is true and correct. No one will speak against this revolution, because the people themselves are upholding it. The revolution does not serve the interests of individuals, but those of the whole country.

As for the strikes, these are matters with which the revolution will firmly deal. The day of the meddler is over. There's no scope left for those who want to emulate the defunct parties. There is no scope for the fifth column. John Garang and the outlaw movement are living in an undiluted dreamland. They think the communists still have a chance of toppling the revolution and imposing outlaw John Garang's conditions. In carrying out his plans, John Garang (?instigated) civil disobedience from inside Khartoum. John Garang and the outlaws, like the parties, imagined the revolution

would allow the security of the homeland to be trifled with. Outlaw John Garang imagined the revolution would give the communists and the enemies of the revolution scope to trifle with the nation's resources, but for sure, the revolution instead will strike the traitors with an iron fist. As for our talks with the outlaws and their henchmen, we will conduct these on the battlefield, not on the radio. [passage omitted]

Defense Minister Meets Romanian, Iraqi Envoys

EA0812165689 Khartoum SUNA in English 0928 GMT 8 Dec 89

[Text] Khartoum, Dec 8 (SUNA)—State minister at the defence [as received], Gen (ret) Uthman Muhammad al-Hasan, met with the Romanian ambassador to the Sudan and discussed with him cooperation and means of boosting bilateral relations between the Sudan and Romania.

The meeting has reviewed ways of furthering cooperation between the two countries in the fields of training and rehabilitation.

The state minister has on the other hand met with an Iraqi delegation currently on visit to the Sudan, in the presence of the Iraqi ambassador to the Sudan.

The Iraqi delegation has presented an invitation to the state minister from the Iraqi defence minister Lt Gen Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal to visit Iraq with the aim of attending the military parade on the occasion of foundation of the Iraqi Army.

Khartoum University Professors Begin 2-Day Strike

AB1012070689 Paris AFP in English 2236 GMT 9 Dec 89

[Excerpts] Khartoum, Dec 9 (AFP)—Sudanese leader General 'Umar Hasan Al-Bashir said Saturday his troops recaptured a southern town from rebel forces, and promised "more victories until the complete liberation of Sudanese territory." [passage omitted]

Professors at the University of Khartoum meanwhile on Saturday [9 December] began a two-day strike to demand investigation of the deaths of three students and that the police apologize for interfering in university life.

In a statement, the professors asked for an investigation into the death of a student killed last week by a Moslem fundamentalist as well as into the deaths of two other students killed on Wednesday [6 December] by police gunshots. The two later deaths occurred during a demonstration over the first student, which quickly turned into an anti-government protest. Students have been on strike since the beginning of the month.

Former State Council Member To Stand Trial

EA0712085889 Khartoum SUNA in English 1028 GMT 6 Dec 89

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Dec (SUNA)—Member of the dissolved Council of the State Idris al-Banna will stand trial along with some employees in judiciary under the accusation of possessing and distributing hostile leaflets, the daily "AL-SUDAN AL-HADITH" reported today.

Investigations were carried with some employees in the judiciary, the paper said, adding that the investigations prove that Mr al-Banna was involved in the distribution of anti-government leaflets.

The former member of the Council of State and the others accused will be tried for violating the state of emergency.

Cabinet Passes Laws on Customs, Red Crescent

EA0712184589 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 6 Dec 89

[Text] The Council of Ministers conducted its regular meeting at 0830, chaired by Brigadier Faysal Ali Abu Salih, member of the National Salvation Revolution Command Council, and minister of interior.

In this session, the council approved a draft law ratifying the joint administrative cooperation agreement for preventing, discussing, and supressing customs contraventions between Sudan and Uganda for 1989. The draft law was presented by the minister of finance. The agreement, which was signed in September of last year, is aimed at discussing and exchanging information and assistance on customs contraventions between Sudan and Uganda and at combating them.

The council also approved a draft law ratifying an agreement on establishing Islamic committees of the International Red Crescent for 1989, which was presented by the foreign minister.

The agreement specified the committees were established to assume tasks similar to those of the International Red Cross in the Islamic arena, to cooperate with the International Red Cross in alleviating human suffering, and to strive to serve and consider armed disputes and wars and protect the inhabitants exposed to these conflicts' dangers.

Bahrain

Sudan's Al-Bashir Arrives in Manama 12 Dec

JN1212114089 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1020 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Excerpt] Manama, 12 Dec (WAKH)—Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir, chairman of the Sudanese National Salvation Revolution Command Council, arrived in Manama today on an official 2-day visit to the State of Bahrain. [passage omitted]

Meets With Amir

JN1312043889 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1805 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Excerpts] Manama, 12 Dec (WAKH)—Official talks between His Highness Shaykh 'Isa Ibn-Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, and Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir, chairman of the Sudanese National Salvation Revolution Command Council, were conducted here this evening. [passage omitted]

During the meeting, his highness the amir of Bahrain stressed this visit will bolster bilateral cooperation in all areas, and wished Sudan progress and prosperity.

WAKH has learned the two sides exchanged views on current Arab issues and on developments in the Arabian Gulf region. Lt Gen 'Umar al-Bashir briefed his highness on current developments in Sudan. An atmosphere of openness and brotherhood permeated the meeting.

Concludes Visit, Departs

JN1312131889 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0830 GMT 13 Dec 89

[Excerpt] Manama, 13 Dec (WAKH)—Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir, chairman of the Sudanese National Salvation Revolution Command Council, left Manama today concluding a 2-day visit to Bahrain, which came at the end of a tour of the gulf region. [passage omitted]

Kuwait

Foreign Minister Receives Iranian, Iraqi Envoys

LD1312115289 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 13 Dec 89

[Text] Kuwait, 14 Dec (KUNA)—Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today received Iraqi Ambassador to Kuwait 'Asim Ya'qub Yusuf, and Iranian Ambassador to Kuwait Haseyn Sedeqi in separate meetings.

The meetings dealt with bilateral relations between Kuwait and Iraq and Iran, in addition to a number of issues of common concern and the developments of the situation in the region.

The meetings also reviewed the results of the discussions the two countries' foreign ministers, Tariq 'Aziz and Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati had in New York with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to resume and activate peace negotiations between the two countries and to implement Security Council Resolution No 598.

Shaykh Sabah Meets Soviet Envoy to Syria

LD0912175289 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Dec 89

[Text] The deputy prime minister and foreign minister today met with the ambassador of the USSR to Damascus, Aleksandr Zotov, who is visiting Kuwait.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad told journalists discussions during the audience focussed on bilateral relations. He said developments in the Arab region generally were reviewed, especially the situation in Lebanon. A number of other issues of common interests also were discussed, as were the proceedings of the Malta summit between the Soviet president, Mikhail Gorbachev, and the U.S. President, George Bush.

For his part, Ambassador Zotov told KUNA international developments and developments in Eastern Europe were reviewed.

Official Interviewed on INMARSAT Plans

LD1112131489 Kuwait KUNA in English 1228 GMT 11 Dec 89

[By Osama al-Khader]

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 11 (KUNA)—The second generation of satellites belonging to the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT) will be launched into space starting from next October, it was disclosed here Monday.

Speaking to KUNA, director of earth and marine stations at the Ministry of Communications 'Abd al-Wahab al-Hzami said that the decision to launch the new satellites was made during the annual meetings of INMARSAT held in London last month.

He added that four satellites will be launched to replace three which have been providing telecommunication services to subscribers, including Kuwait, in the past years.

The fourth satellite, he said, will assist the gulf region expand transition activities.

Hzami disclosed that a new agreement was signed at the meeting providing a budget for production of the third generation of satellites for the organization.

Satellites, the most advanced means of communication because of their capabilities to transmit and receive signals and relay them anywhere in the world with an unmatched preciseness, have a survival age of 7-13 years depending on several technical factors.

INMARSAT was established in 1979 to facilitate radio contacts and rescue operations between ships and onshore positions.

Saudi Arabia

Youth Military Training Directives Emphasized

PM0712152589 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 29 Nov 89 p 1

[Sami al-Muhanna and Sa'd al-Asmari report: "Prince 'Abd-al-Rahman Ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz and Prince Faysal Ibn-Fahd Tell 'UKAZ: Young Men's Recruitment Qualifies Them To Contribute To Defending Homeland"]

[Text] Riyadh—His Royal Highness Prince 'Abd-al-Rahman Ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz, deputy to the minister of defense and aviation and the inspector general, has emphasized directives by King Fahd Ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz, custodian of the two holy mosques, to enable young men to attend military and technical training courses, reflect our wise government's eagerness to give young men the opportunity to shoulder their responsibility for defending the homeland's holy places against the spiteful and the Islamic nation's enemies.

Answering a question by 'UKAZ, his royal highness said these directives soon will be implemented, namely after determining how many the camps can accommodate in the National Guard and Interior Ministry training fields.

His Royal Highness Faysal Ibn-Fahd Ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz, president of the youth welfare, emphasized in another statement to 'UKAZ that the custodian of the two holy mosques' directives to draw up the recruitment and training program for university and institute graduates met our young men's aspirations and ambitions.

His royal highness said these directives are a new noble deed for the sons of the beloved homeland, who have been waiting impatiently for it, expressing a true desire to serve their religion, king, and homeland. He pointed out these directives will open the door for every young man to receive military courses and training in the fields of honor to maintain physical fitness. These courses also will protect our youths against any physical, psychological, or mental harm within their families and communities and spare them the serious consequences of emptiness.

His royal highness affirmed the huge development of our military sectors, the National Guard, the Armed Forces, and the Interior Ministry has been achieved through the directives of King Fahd Ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz, custodian of the two holy mosques; the crown prince; his highness the second deputy; and his highness the interior minister, so these sectors will be the shield protecting our holy places. His highness urged all the homeland's ambitious sons to shoulder their responsibility for serving the religion, the king, and the homeland.

Jeddah Paper Comments

PM0712160989 Jeddah AL-MADINAH in Arabic 29 Nov 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Kingdom's Youths Its Pillar"]

[Text] The custodian of the two holy mosques' government cares about and devotes special attention to its young men, on the grounds they are the capabilities on which, after God, it will rely in driving the wheel of economic, constructional, and military building.

Perhaps the custodian of the two holy mosques' and the Council of Ministers's discussion the evening before last of the ideas proposed for the program of recruiting and training university and institute graduates is a new gift and an important measure for which the youths of this young kingdom have long been waiting so they can contribute to and join themselves to the kingdom's security and defense edifice. The objective is to have the honor of defending the holy land and maintaining security, thanks to the awareness and self-denial of those running these organs, who are faithful to their homeland, religion, and king.

Undoubtedly the youths' engagement in military life, whether via short or continuous courses—that is, for those who wish to continue—will enable them to achieve many things, most importantly to develop their ability to carry arms, participate in repulsing any aggression aimed at undermining security, and to have the honor of defending their homeland, which has offered them a lot.

Besides, engagement in military life will enable young men to build their physical fitness and health and protect them from any physical, psychological, or moral harm within their communities.

The Saudi youths who are looked after by the state, represented by the custodian of the two holy mosques, the planner and builder of its advancement, are looking impatiently forward to the preparedness process so they will have that honor, as they have vowed to sacrifice themselves for their homeland, religion, and king.

Yemen Arab Republic

Minister Says Unity To Be Declared 30 Nov 1990

JN1212180289 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Interview with Dr 'Abd-al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister and foreign minister in the Yemen Arab Republic, YAR, by an unidentified radio correspondent in Amman on 12 December; live or recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Ladies and gentlemen, our guest this evening is Dr 'Abd-al-Karim al-Iryani, YAR deputy prime minister and foreign minister. We welcome you.

[Al-Iryani] Thank you.

[Correspondent] Sir, would you discuss the most important topics on the agenda of the talks between the Jordan and Yemen during this visit?

[Al-Iryani] This is an official visit at the invitation of His Majesty King Husayn to brother President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The talks will deal with aspects of bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, and technical fields. His majesty the king and the brother president will also discuss the developments in the Arab and—certainly—the international arenas.

[Correspondent] Sir, I have a question on the unity between the two parts of Yemen—a matter that pleases all Arabs. How far has work on unity reached, and what will be the situation with regard to the representation of Yemen in the Arab Cooperation Council [ACC]?

[Al-Iryani] First, as a result of brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's visit to Aden, the capital of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, at the end of last month, Yemeni unity made a historic step forward. This was the agreement reached by the brother president and brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the Yemen Socialist Party. They agreed to refer the constitution of the unity state, the state of one Yemen, to the legislative councils in the two parts. As provided by the Cairo agreement signed in 1972 under the auspices of the Arab League, when the constitution is referred to the two councils, the two councils must end the discussion and endorse this constitution within 6 months. As the 1972 Cairo agreement on the Yemeni unity also provides, this will be followed by a popular referendum under the auspices of the Arab League within 6 months. This means that, God willing, on 30 November 1990, Yemeni unity will be proclaimed, and the two parts of Yemen will be one country under one sovereignty.

With regard to the second part of your question on the connection between this and the YAR's membership in the ACC, there is no doubt that the new Yemeni state will announce its commitment to all treaties and charters to which the two parts were committed. This also means the commitment to the agreement on launching the ACC. Yemen, as one country, will automatically become a member of the ACC. In my opinion, this will not require any new procedure, since the new Yemeni state will announce its commitment to the international treaties and charters to which the PDRY and the YAR were committed.

[Correspondent] Sir, my last question is this: What will be the form of leadership of the united Yemen?

[Al-Iryani] The constitution stipulates a five-member command council to be elected by the House of Representatives. The five members meet and elect a chairman for 5 years.

[Correspondent] Sir, at the end of this interview, we welcome you in your second country, Jordan, hoping that Yemeni unity will become solid.

[Al-Iryani] I thank Jordan radio for giving me the opportunity to address its listeners.

Official Leaves for Riyadh With Message

JN1112132289 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Dec 89

[Text] Brother Shaykh 'Abdallah Ibn-Husayn al-Ahmar, Consultative Council and Standing Committee member, left for Riyadh this morning on a visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. During the visit he will deliver a message from Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to his Brother King Fahd Ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz, Saudi Arabian monarch and custodian of the two holy mosques. In a statement to SABA', Brother 'Abdallah Ibn-Husayn al-Ahmar explained that the message deals with the relations between the two brotherly countries.

Conveys Message to King, Returns

JN1312043289 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] Brother Shaykh 'Abdallah Ibn-Husayn al-Ahmar, Consultative Council and Standing Committee member, returned to Sanaa from Riyadh today after conveying a message to King Fahd, custodian of the two holy mosques, from his brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih that dealt with relations between the two countries.

YAR, PDRY Unity Ministers Depart on Tour

JN1312043489 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] Brother Yahya Husayn al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs and member of the Standing Committee of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR], and Rashid Muhammad Thabit, Central Committee member and minister of state for union affairs in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], left for Baghdad this evening at the start of a tour of Arab Cooperation Council [ACC] capitals.

In a joint statement to SABA' before leaving Sanaa, the two ministers said they would brief ACC brothers on unity activities and the great result achieved in the Aden agreement. Their statement said this important unionist step will achieve further progress, stability, and prosperity for the people and will be a step toward Arab unity. They added the step also constitutes strength, stability, and prosperity for the Arab nation.

In their statement, the two ministers also explained the step taken by the two parts of Yemen has been a dream for every Arab citizen, and that it will win support from the brothers in Arab countries. The two brothers noted unified delegations between the two parts will visit other Arab countries to explain the importance of unity to the Yemeni people and to establish good relations with all Arab countries.

United Arab Emirates

Sudan's Al-Bashir Arrives on Official Visit

JN1112054589 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 10 Dec 89

[Excerpt] Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, chairman of the National Salvation Revolution Command Council [NSRCC] in the fraternal Republic of Sudan, arrived at 1230 today in the United Arab Emirates [UAE] on an official visit.

His Highness Shakykh Zayid Ibn-Sultan Al Nuhayyan, UAE president, led those who welcomed his excellency, the Sudanese guest. [passage omitted]

Talks With President

EA1212160589 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Dec 89

[Text] A round of official talks was held in Abu Ahabi this afternoon between Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, chairman of the National Salvation Revolution Command Council, and Zayid bin Sultan al-Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates.

Ministers and officials from both delegations participated in the talks. The two sides reviewed methods of strengthening bilateral relations in all fields, and methods of developing them further, particularly in the sectors of energy, economy, trade, and information.

The two presidents later held a meeting behind closed doors, while bilateral meetings were held at the ministerial level.

More on Talks With Zayid

JN1112171289 Manama WAKH in English 1600 GMT 11 Dec 89

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Dec 11 (GNA)—UAE [United Arab Emirates] President Shaykh Zayid Ibn-Sultan Al Nuhayyan and Sudanese Leader General 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir began talks today.

Later President Shaykh Zayid and Al-Bashir met behind closed doors while bilateral ministerial meetings were held.

Al-Bashir Holds News Conference

JN1112200489 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1745 GMT 11 Dec 89

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 Dec (WAKH)—Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir, chairman of Sudan's National Salvation Revolution Command Council, has warned against the threat posed by Israel's official presence in Ethiopia after the two countries restored diplomatic ties.

At a news conference conducted here today, Al-Bashir said the Israeli presence in Ethiopia constitutes a real threat to Sudan in particular, and to the Arab Red Sea littoral states in general, as well as to Arab states whose trade passes through the Red Sea.

Al-Bashir warned Israel seeks to set up a base in one of the Ethiopian islands near Bab el Mandeb strait, with the aim of encircling the Arab states.

Al-Bashir said the security situation in Sudan and the northern provinces is stable. He asserted dialogue between the Sudanese Government and the rebel forces in southern Sudan still is open because peace is Sudan's first choice.

He said the talks he conducted with the United Arab Emirates president, His Highness Shaykh Zayid Ibn-Sultan Al Nuhayyan, dealt with all issues of cooperation between the two countries and centered mainly on irrigation and agricultural projects.

Leaves for Bahrain

JN1212113989 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0855 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 Dec (WAKH)—Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir, chairman of the Sudanese National Salvation Revolution Command Council, left Abu Dhabi today for Bahrain following an official 3-day visit to the United Arab Emirates [UAE].

During the visit, Al-Bashir conducted talks with UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid Ibn-Sultan Al Nuhayyan on bilateral relations and the Arab situation in general.

Saddam Receives 'Arafat, Missile Congratulations

JN1212170489 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Dec (INA)—President Saddam Husayn received today Mr Yasir 'Arafat, President of the State of Palestine.

During the meeting, the president reaffirmed Iraq's firm support for the Palestine cause. His excellency also praised the Palestinian Arab people's intifadah against the Zionist occupation forces.

Yasir 'Arafat congratulated President Saddam Husayn on Iraq's achievement in launching the al-'Abid satellite-carrier rocket system and in manufacturing two different systems of surface-to-surface missiles, named Tammuz-1. He described this as a great historic achievement that has given the Arab nation prominence in the realm of space science and has placed it among the developed countries.

The meeting was attended by Latif Nusayyif Jasim, culture and information minister and acting foreign minister, and Mr 'Azzam al-Ahmad, State of Palestine ambassador in Baghdad.

Saddam Husayn Presides Over 20 Nov Cabinet

JN1212161889 Baghdad INA in English 1130 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] Baghdad, Dec 12. INA—President Saddam Husayn Presided over, on November 20, a cabinet meeting to discuss issues related to disciplinary regulations for civil servants and the possibility of allowing civil servants to work at part-time jobs with the private sector after their official, normal working hours.

The president warned against opening the private sector to all officials in the state, stressing that he did not believe it was right to open the private sector to (senior) officials because this would create an anomalous situation and the government system would be neither capitalist nor socialist.

He asked what would happen in practice if civil servants of all ranks were given full freedom to combine their official jobs in the government with private business.

President Husayn expressed appreciation of the discussion by the cabinet ministers of the issue put for debate.

He said the discussion was good and he enjoyed the debate which took place following two or three cabinet meetings.

The president explained that the ministers and the people in general had full freedom to be involved in decent, constructive discussion.

He added that discussion should concentrate on and tackle particular issues because when discussion revolves around generalities no solutions may be presented.

The main objective of debates in the cabinet or in any other establishment is to reach positive and fruitful conclusions for the people, said the president.

"Our decisions reflect positively on the people and even those decisions that might look negative to a few are in fact meant to be positive for the majority", he said.

The president added that examples may be seen when a criminal is sentenced. The sentence has benefit for the people because they wish to live in peace and security, but criminals would not like such sentences.

The same goes for any (government) decision to hit at exploitation because the majority would benefit from axing exploitation while a few who want to exploit the people are hit, he said.

President Husayn added that the issue under discussion had to be put for debate at the cabinet meeting because it was a central issue that could not be confined to a limited context. He said some ministers spoke about what was going on in the world, adding that he himself had often spoken about such phenomena, citing examples from his meeting with Iraqi ambassadors recently, a speech he gave at the party command, and an interview with an Arab magazine editor.

Commenting on the discussion by the ministers, he said his view which might be in disagreement with what some said should be taken as something expected because as president he could not but perceive any issue as a whole and when speaking about parts one should have a picture of the whole.

He urged the ministers not to refrain from presenting their views even if they were proved wrong after listening to his comments for fear of the assumption that they would later discover that they had wrong ideas.

"Sometimes I have certain views but when I listen to your ideas I discover that some of the views needed to be amended, changed or corrected for the better and this is the law of life and the nature of matters put for collective discussion".

The president added that it would be a great mistake to formulate a general law to tackle an issue related to a certain condition at a certain time unless the law is prescribed as an interim measure whose term is specified for a certain period.

He added that Iraq had become aware of this fact only recently and "We started to point that a certain law, for instance, should be submitted to us in five years' time, or say three years' time, God willing or that it expires on January 1, 2001."

The president explained that he had proposed discussing the issue of allowing or not allowing civil servants to work at part-time jobs, adding that the law bans it but the law was taken at its own circumstances. However, there are certain variables which should be taken into consideration in the conception of law so that the law

should not be suspended or violated with the consequence of a citizen or any civil servant becoming accustomed to breaking the law as an ordinary practice, in which case the result would be chaos in any society.

President Husayn said he found that the law needed thorough discussion because it was a general law that took a long span of time and hence its impact would be much broader than had been foreseen.

He added he found that the phrasing of some paragraphs of the said law was not quite accurate and if applied without full comprehension the result would be confusion.

He said the issue had been postponed so that every body would study this law in depth.

He added that head of the presidency office had referred to particular characteristics of the system of government while benefiting from human experience in general, adding that the minister of industry had referred to our system as Arab-Islamic, which is true. He said the name of the Ba'th Party is taken from Arabic-Islamic heritage.

President Husayn said the search for capital by a few and the policy of exploiting others has been a human practice since time immemorial as has the endeavour to make profit that is not restricted by the rules of society to make the capital assume a social value and a political leverage.

"This also applied to property which is not a matter of creed because, as I understand creed, it is a way of thinking that is linked to a programme aimed at raising the standard of the society and for ideas to be transformed into a programme, sacrifice is required, including self-sacrifice," said the president.

"Therefore, communism, ragardless of our views which have made us reject it as a policy and a way of life for our nation, is a creed in its material aspects, associated with a rejection of exploitation and a development of collective responsibility as a way of uplifting man in economic and social spheres of life, etc, in the way that its proponents had believed and wished.

"Even though it (communism) has not achieved this state for the better, but concerning sacrifice it reached the level of self-sacrifice to be applied but from the point of view of its opponents it did not achieve the conditions imagined by those who believed in it at the beginning."

The president explained that capitalism and its theory had been cut to fit a minority and was based on exploitation in labour and economy, but "We have avoided it as we have avoided communism and opted for a theory begotten by the nation, its heritage, suffering and aspirations and from the belief that implementing its programme of action is possible through sacrifice".

The programme of action of this theory has a policy and a socialist conception and the word socialism in its most important implications means ending exploitation in the society, explained the president.

"It is not based only on the principle that an employer should not exploit surplus value, as the Marxists say, but there may be a surplus value and the employer may take this surplus so when a citizen in the society accepts this without being forced to we will have no objections".

"Our party has stated that there is a private sector and private activity which should go hand in hand with the socialist activity by which there would be a link implying that neither the private sector nor the socialist sector should be terminated for the sake of the other."

"He added that discussing means to make the private sector flourish does not contradict with Iraq's socialist policies. There is a great interaction between the two sectors, he added.

President Husyan added that in recent years the Ba'th Party differentiated between socialist system, socialist state, and socialist society as it did between the private sector and socialist sector, adding that the two sectors do exist in Iraq but still the state is called socialist.

He said the society as a whole has become a foundation on a socialist theory of these characteristics and the theory has been applied through successive programmes which consider change and therefore there are no ready made moulds in the volume and type of public property.

The president explained that the Ba'th Party had a special way of implementing socialism in which the two sectors (private and public) interact.

He explained that when a new creed was born it usually had a romantic aura but through application by time these romantic aspects become milder as programmes of action are implemented gradually by man.

He said this also applied to religious creeds, explaining that involving religion in the government and politics was not in the interest of religion, because this involvement would turn it into data for daily activities whose application depended on the interpretation that some might accept and others might reject.

For instance, when a citizen is disturbed by a certain economic application that is linked with religion in banking, his annoyance might reflect on his interpretation of religious concepts and the principles of religion themselves in the same way as a disturbance related to an application in marital life might lead him to get annoyed and hence weaken his religious piety, said the president.

The president explained that part of what happened in communist states was because of the long life of their systems, which were frozen at the point of start and did not develop in general conception, political foundations and general policies.

President Husayn said when the Arab-Islamic state existed under the caliphs, the revenues of the state were limited and at the time the caliphs did not find some in the society who could exploit him to increase their

property, referring to early islamic caliphs 'Umar Ibn-al-Khattab and 'Ali Ibn Abi Talib. [sentence as received]

He said the history of these caliphs shows the difference between Arab mentality and the mentality of the two neighbouring states of Byzantium and Persia. Imam 'Ali used to pray to thank God for his grace after he distributed all he had at the Islamic treasury to people who deserved it. And there was nothing that the caliph could trade with, he said. Abu-Bakir (another early Islamic caliph) used to carry a few things to sell on the market and those who bought did not make compromises at the expense of rights and there was nothing Abu-Bakir could do if somebody refrained from buying, the president added.

"But if Saddam Husayn goes out to sell pebbles on the market, a thousand Iraqi and foreigners may be there to offer one million dinars for one single pebble, and tell him 'Saddam Husayn, you are carrying a gem not a pebble without knowing.'"

The president stressed that he did not believe it was right to open the private sector for all officials of all ranks in the state because this would create an anomalous situation and the system would neither be capitalist nor socialist.

Paper Cited on Iranian Threats, Naval Maneuvers

JN1212124689 Baghdad INA in English 1040 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] Baghdad, Dec 12, INA—AL-THAWRAH daily of Baghdad confirmed futility of Tehran rulers' opinions that their naval and political manoeuvres and brazen threats by launching a new aggression against Iraq, could affect on Iraq's firm stance versus the peace process.

In its editorial published today, on irresponsible Iranian statements unleashed recently, the paper said that the party which was anxious for peace, should not threaten to launch war or make military or political manoeuvres.

The paper added that the Iranian regime, instead of responding to Iraq's practical and logical proposal on setting up five joint committees at the experts level to reach joint understanding to the issues in dispute in a manner to implement the Resolution 598, this sinister regime had premeditated last Saturday [9 December] to conduct naval manoeuvres in the Arab Gulf which the Iranian sources described them as the biggest naval manoeuvres since a decade.

In addition to these naval manoeuvres the paper said that some Iranian officials had released statements and threats against Iraq, indicating that the Iranian regime would never abandon its fragile manners in dealing with Iraq.

The paper stressed that behaviours of Rafsanjani head of the Iranian regime and its proclaimed threats did not only arouse doubts in intentions of this regime, but they were sharply incompatible with the process of peace and contradicted with the practical steps pursued by Iraq for pushing forward the negotiations.

'Aziz Meets With U.S., UK Envoys to United Nations

JN1312102589 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0818 GMT 13 Dec 89

[Text] New York, 13 Dec (INA)—Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz met separately in New York yesterday with Thomas Pickering, U.S. permanent representative to the UN; and Sir Crispen Tickell, British permanent representative to the UN.

The INA correspondent in New York quoted an official Iraqi spokesman as saying the talks focused on efforts underway to implement UN Security Council Resolution No 598, Iraq's initiatives on an immediate and comprehensive exchange of prisoners of war, and issues of common interest.

The correspondent added Tariq 'Aziz later will meet with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy to discuss the same issues.

'Izzat Ibrahim Returns Home From Bahrain Talks

JN1312044089 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Dec (INA)—Mr 'Izzat Ibrahim, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council (RCC), returned to Baghdad this evening, concluding a 2-day visit to Bahrain.

He was received at the airport by Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; RCC member Sa'dun Shakir; Deputy Prime Minister Sa'dun Hammadi; Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information and acting foreign minister; and several other ministers.

RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim left Manama earlier today. He was accorded an official send-off headed by His Highness Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah Ibn-Salman Al Khalifah.

Arens Addresses Information Center Convention

Reviews Egypt's Role in Talks

TA1212163589 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] If the Egyptians convey their response to the Baker plan under the PLO's influence, we will not be able to use their good offices in advancing the peace settlement. These remarks were made a few minutes ago by Foreign Minister Moshe Arens at a convention held by the Information Center at Bet Sokolov in Tel Aviv. Our correspondent 'Ido Baum fills us in:

[Begin recording] [Baum] Israel has for years been trying to make progress on the peace process, Foreign Minister Arens pointed out. The peace initiative is the latest in this series of efforts. We are about to receive assurances from the United States on our five-point plan, Arens said. We have decided not to talk to the PLO, however. Therefore, we will not be able to continue using Egypt to advance the peace process if that country is presenting the PLO position and not the Egyptian stand.

[Arens] It took the Egyptians a very long time to announce their agreement. I have no doubt that during that time they were in contact with the PLO and under its pressure, and I fear they perhaps also slightly changed their position then. After the Egyptians conveyed an affirmative answer to the Americans, we heard from the Egyptian ambassador to Washington that Egypt had in fact conveyed the PLO response and not an independent Egyptian stand. This disappointed us very much. If that is the final word, if that is Egypt's decision, then they are no more than the PLO's spokesman, the PLO's mailman. If that is the case, I assume that the channel of tripartite cooperation between Egypt, Israel, and the United States on the election issue will not be able to lead to the goal to which we aspire.

[Baum] Arens said there is no guarantee that the peace process would be advanced by the elections to be held in the territories. If extremists are elected, we will not be able to make progress in the process. [end recording]

Expects Meeting in January

TA1212174289 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Arens expressed his assessment this evening that the tripartite foreign ministers meeting will be held next month. The U.S. secretary of state also prefers this date, said Arens in an address before the annual meeting of the Information Center. Our correspondent Shlomo Raz has excerpts of his remarks:

[Begin recording] [Arens] I know that Mr Baker is thinking about a certain date in January. If I were to make a projection today, I would say that the meeting will take place some time in January, although I cannot state anything with absolute certainty on the matter. What can we expect? I have already emphasized the importance of Egypt representing itself, not the PLO, in that meeting. If this indeed happens, I presume that the debate will focus on two main issues: the composition of the Palestinian delegation and the agenda, which means that the agenda will be devoted chiefly to the modalities of the elections in accordance with the Israeli Government's peace initiative. If the United States and Egypt truly support the Israeli Government's peace initiative, then it may very well be that agreement on these points will not be difficult to reach.

[Raz] The foreign minister also said that Fatah is responsible for most of the killings among the Arabs in the territories. Although the Foreign Ministry had toyed with the idea of exploiting this fact for propaganda purposes, the murders are so brutal that it is impossible to disseminate pictures of these atrocities throughout the world, said Foreign Minister Moshe Arens. [end recording]

Asserts 'Jordan Is Palestine'

TA1212183689 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Moshe Arens says that the claim that Jordan is Palestine is not a value judgment but a matter of fact. Arens also said the tripartite meeting of foreign ministers between Secretary of State Baker, Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Abd-al-Majid, and himself will take place some time in January. The foreign minister was speaking at the annual conference on the Middle East held by the Israel Information Center. Le'a Zinder reports:

Foreign Minister Arens said this evening he had heard reports of Egyptian President Mubarak's angry response to the claim that Jordan is Palestine, a claim made by the prime minister and by the foreign minister himself. Arens said there is no reason for Mubarak to be angry. Jordan is Palestine, the foreign minister said, adding that such an assessment is not a value judgment, but a statement of fact. Jordan, he said, is 78 percent of the territory of Mandatory Palestine as defined by the League of Nations after World War I. The population of Jordan consists of residents of Mandatory Palestine or their descendants. Even if you distinguish between Palestinians living east and west of the River Jordan, Arens went on, experts say 60 to 65 percent of the population west [as heard] of the Jordan is Palestinian. This is not my opinion, said Arens, nor does it have anything to do with politics.

The foreign minister stressed that Israel wants good relations with King Husayn of Jordan and has no desire to change the regime there, especially now after the king has cut himself off from Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza, Arens noted. We have no territorial conflict with them, and no reason not to sign a peace agreement. It is impossible to reach a comprehensive peace in the area without Jordan, Arens said. [passage omitted]

Likud Debates Equating Jordan With Palestine

TA1312054889 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Dec 89

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Binyamin Netanyahu says the PLO itself maintains that Jordan is a Palestinian state, and so Egyptian President Mubarak is pretending when he criticizes Prime Minister Shamir for saying the same thing.

Yesterday Mubarak sharply criticized Shamir and other Israeli leaders for saying Jordan is a Palestinian state.

Speaking yesterday to the Likud faction in the Knesset, Netanyahu quoted an interview of the No 2 man in the PLO, Abu-Iyad [Salah Khalaf], who said when a Palestinian state is established, it will immediately unite with Jordan because the two nations are one people.

Likud Knesset Member Beni Begin, on the other hand, sharply opposes statements equating Jordan with Palestine. Begin says it will give the impression that Israel wants to overthrow the Hashemite Kingdom and that Israel admits the Palestinians should have a state.

Mubarak Assailed for Attacking Shamir's Remarks

TA1312090789 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 13 Dec 89 pp 1, 12

[Report by Menahem Shalev, Dan Petreanu, and Le'a Levavi in Jerusalem and Elaine Fletcher in Cairo]

[Excerpts] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak yesterday blasted Prime Minister Shamir for declaring last week that "Jordan is Palestine," and warned that such statements threatened the continuation of the peace process. [passage omitted]

Shamir's bureau chief, Yosi Ahime'ir, said that Shamir had no intention of interfering in internal Jordanian affairs. He criticized what he described as Mubarak's "unprecedented and unjustified" attack on the prime minister.

Ahime'ir said that "Shamir was stressing that no Palestinian state will be established west of the Jordan River. If the Palestinians speak of a Palestinian state, it should be established east of the river, where they constitute a majority." However, he added, Shamir views this matter as "strictly an internal Jordanian affair, which should be determined only by the Jordanians themselves—Palestinians and others." [passage omitted]

Ahime'ir Dismisses PLO Talk of Border Changes

TA1312110089 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 13 Dec 89 p 12

[Report by political correspondent Dan Petreanu]

[Excerpts] The Prime Minister's Office yesterday dismissed as "merely tactics" the statement by a senior PLO official on Monday that his organization would consider accepting "border changes" to allay Israeli fears of a peace settlement. [passage omitted]

A PLO spokesman in London told THE JERUSALEM POST: "This is the first time the PLO has explicitly recognized the security concerns of Israel, and we consider it a very important step. We would like this to serve as a green light for negotiations."

But Prime Minister Shamir's bureau chief, Yosi Ahime'ir, insisted yesterday that the PLO "will say anything to gain sympathy at this point." Ahime'ir added that the PLO was overemploying "the tactic of appearing moderate in the service of its continuing goal, which is the destruction of Israel in stages. We're not impressed in the least by Hani al-Hasan's words." [passage omitted]

Likud Committee To Review Shamir's Policies

TA1112085789 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Dec 89 p 8

[Report by Dan Petreanu]

[Excerpts] The Likud Central Committee will meet early next month to confirm or reject Prime Minister Yitzahq Shamir's diplomatic policies, sources in the Prime Minister's Office said last night. [passage omitted]

Aides to Shamir insisted yesterday that there was "no connection whatsoever" between Arens's trip and the convening of the committee. They said that Shamir, who told reporters on Saturday night that he did not oppose calling the committee into session before Arens's trip, has yet to decide on a date for doing so.

The aides said that there was no particular reason for the committee to take a decision on Shamir's diplomatic initiative before the trip as demanded by the three ministers, Sharon, Levi, and Moda'i, but neither was there any reason to wait until after the trip.

The insistence by Shamir's aides that confrontation in the committee is not connected to Arens's trip is meant to underscore the view that differences between Shamir and his opponents are largely the product of internal party politics rather than genuine diplomatic concerns. Since this is how the issue is being viewed by the large majority of Likud members, party sources pointed out that the relative size of the rival camps—where Shamir enjoys a majority—is doubly important.

Eli'av, PLO's Sha'th Discuss Veto of Delegates

TA1212184489 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1830 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] Knesset Member [MK] Arye Eli'av today met in Cairo with Dr Nabil Sha'th, a member of the PLO's Central Committee and one of Yasir 'Arafat's advisers. Eli'av told REUTER after the meeting: We are engaged in an accursed war with the PLO, but we must meet with

the PLO, our enemy, and end the conflict. I am not a blind optimist; I am spurred by the force of reality, said Eli'av.

The two men discussed the Baker plan, and Sha'th said: We accept the principle that Israel will enjoy the right to veto the composition of the Palestinian delegation, but only if the PLO is given a similar veto right.

Israeli Official Warns Syrians Over Lebanon

LD1212135189 Kuwait KUNA in English 1239 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] Paris, Dec 12 (KUNA)—An Israeli official source was quoted here Tuesday as saying any Syrian military action in Lebanon to dislodge General Michel 'Awn from the presidential palace can provoke an Israeli response.

"If 'Awn is to go, he must be unseated through political, not military means," an Israeli Government source was quoted as saying to the Middle East defense news biweekly MEDNEWS.

The source did not specify the "red line" Syria should not cross in Lebanon, but it hinted that the military situation there is close to provoke an Israeli military reaction.

According to Israeli estimations, MEDNEWS said there are 40,000 Syrian soldiers in Lebanon, with approximately 26,400 stationed in and around Beirut.

"What you have here is a waiting game," said one Israeli official to MEDNEWS. "There are threats, counterthreats, a political process. The important thing is to avoid a new carnage in Beirut."

MEDNEWS said, "The Israelis have never been particularly fond of General 'Awn (the feeling is mutual) but they fear that Syrian military moves against 'Awn could threaten their interests."

It maintained that Israeli troops along the border remain on combat alert and could intervene at any time if the situation worsened.

Saudi Ambassador Meets With Arab MK's

TA1012110889 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 10 Dec 89 p 2

[Report by Nazareth-based correspondent Muhammad Khalilah]

[Text] Prince Bandar Bin Sultan, the Saudi ambassador to Washington, has received at his residence Knesset Members [MK's] 'Abd-al Wahab Darawshah of the Arab Democratic Party and Muhammad Mi'ari of the Progressive List for Peace.

The meeting was also attended by Muhammad al-Faysal, who is in charge of Muslim relations in the Saudi Embassy in Washington. This was reported yesterday by MK Darawshah, who had returned from the United States where he and MK Mi'ari attended a congress on the Palestinian problem initiated by the U.S. Holy Land Fund.

MK Darawshah said that he held a business-like conversation with the Saudi ambassador. Their discussion focused on the Palestinian issue, the intifadah, the status of Israeli Arabs in the Israeli society, and their affiliation with the intifadah in the territories.

MK Darawshah also reported that he had asked the Saudi ambassador for his country's assistance to the Muslim community in Israel in building and restoring mosques and other holy sites, as well as financing the construction of community centers, cultural centers, and clinics in Arab settlements. According to him, the Saudi ambassador expressed his country's willingness to assist the Muslim community in Israel and said that he would be willing to discuss concrete issues if he is presented with authorized projects.

It is worth noting that this is the 1st time an ambassador of an Arab country has held an open meeting with Israeli Arab MK's.

Egypt Denies Contacting Hamas on Delegation

TA1312112589 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 13 Dec 89

[Text] Egypt has categorically denied that it has been holding contacts with representatives from radical Muslim organizations in the Gaza Strip concerning the composition of the Palestinian delegation to the talks with Israel. An official spokesman for the Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv told our Arab affairs correspondent Aharon Barne'a that reports in this vein recently published in the Israeli media are totally unfounded. According to him, Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] generated these reports in a bid to enable it to join the political process.

Return of Egyptian Refugees Halted for 2 Weeks

TA0712080289 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 7 Dec 89

[Text] A senior Civil Administration source in the Gaza Strip has confirmed that Jewish settlers in the Gaza Strip have been promised a 2-week halt in the return of refugees—a return stipulated in the peace accord with Egypt. The source told our correspondent Moti Amir that the decision also stems from the situation in the Gaza Strip and the curfew which has been imposed in the area.

This morning the settlers removed the position they had set up in Tall al-Sultan to protest the return of the refugees. According to plans, each week a different group of refugees had been scheduled to move back into the Gaza Strip.

Number of Arriving Immigrants Largest in Decade

TA0812134889 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 8 Dec 89 p 2

[Report by Amir Neuman]

[Text] The Absorption Ministry spokeswoman yesterday reported that 20,405 immigrants have arrived in Israel since the beginning of 1989. This is the largest number of new immigrants to arrive in Israel over the past decade.

Immigration statistics point to a 67 percent increase in the number of new arrivals as compared to the first 11 months of 1988. Most of the immigrants came from the Soviet Union. Since the beginning of the year, 9,295 immigrants have arrived from the USSR. A sharp increase was also noted in the number of immigrants from African countries: 1,669 from the beginning of the year, and 142 in November.

Liquidated 'Terrorist Cell' Belonged to Fatah

TA0712104289 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 7 Dec 89 p 1

[Text] The five-man terrorist cell liquidated by the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] in the Negev on Tuesday belonged to the mainstream Fatah wing of the PLO, security sources said yesterday.

Military sources last night refused to confirm or deny the claim. They said, however, that despite Fatah's abstaining from terrorist attacks from Lebanese soil since Arafat's declaration renouncing terror last year, it has continued to carry out attacks within Israel and the territories against both Jews and Palestinians.

Sources Say Jordanian Border No Longer as Violent

TA1312054389 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 13 Dec 89

[Text] Senior military sources are certain that the Jordanian border will no longer be as violent as in the early 1980's. Quoting these sources, our army affairs correspondent Karmela Menashe says that Jordan and Israel share an interest in keeping both sides of the border quiet, although hostile elements may try to disrupt this peace, as was the case recently.

Senior Israeli army sources believe the recent infiltrations from Jordanian territory have nothing to do with solidarity with the uprising in the territories. They also note that preparedness and alertness have increased in the wake of the infiltrations: The Jordanians have built new roads, deployed troops, and are operating in the region both day and night.

Soviet Academy Suggests Power Plant Venture

TA1212211489 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] The Soviet Academy of Sciences has made an offer to Prof Yirmiyahu Baranover of Ben-Gurion University to discuss the establishment of a joint power plant project. A representative of the academy, Professor Batenin, director of the institute on high temperatures, is due in Israel in 3 months to participate in a seminar in Jerusalem.

GDR Minister Discusses Holocaust Reparations

TA1312092989 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 13 Dec 89 p 1

[Report on interview with GDR Culture Minister Dietmar Keller by Yehuda Litani on 11 December in East Berlin]

[Text] East Berlin—"We know that the question of reparations to the Jewish victims of the Holocaust confronts our two countries. We know it very well and we shall also find a solution for it," Dr. Dietmar Keller, culture minister of the German Democratic Republic, told THE JERUSALEM POST on Monday.

"The problem is that our economic situation is very complicated," he said. "We first have to lay down a basis for our economy because all the rest depends on this. If we cannot put our economy in order, it will be very difficult for us.

"For the moment, from the moral point of view, we can say yes, we will deal with the reparation problem, but from the financial and economic point of view we cannot tackle the problem. But I am convinced that when the time will come we will give you an answer concerning this matter that will satisfy you."

After making it clear that he wasn't speaking for the Foreign Ministry, the 48-year-old Keller said he personally believed that diplomatic ties between the GDR and Israel would be established in the future. "But before establishing diplomatic relations, we can approach each other and establish economic and cultural relations.

"We are also interested in capital input and credit before establishing diplomatic relations. If such offers will come from your country, our government will analyze them positively.

"Both sides can fill the gap in many, many ways. In the last two or three years, many things have been done concerning cultural relations between the two countries; but it is a very modest beginning."

The GDR minister said he could envisage the two countries signing a cultural agreement, which would make for broader and more significant exchanges.

Keller suggested that the two countries could appoint representatives to negotiate such and agreement.

Concerning the Nazi war crimes, Keller said: "We were born in a time when we personally were not responsible for all the crimes that were perpetrated against the Jews. Nevertheless, my generation was raised with a feeling of guilt; and not only our generation but our children and grandchildren will carry this guilt with regard to other peoples and especially yours. We cannot now abolish the crimes committed against the Jewish people, we can only have a policy on the basis of mutual respect and honour."

Relating to Israel's right to exist, Keller said: "We recognize the right of the Jewish people for their own country, for their own sovereignty, as we also feel that the Palestinian people may have a chance for having their home somewhere."

He concluded the interview by saying: "I will do my utmost to fight anti-Semitism and to see that our children and grandchildren will be educated in such a spirit."

Agricultural Cooperation Pact Signed With Egypt

TA0712112389 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 7 Dec 89 p 7

[Report by Avraham Dishon]

[Text] Israel and Egypt signed a new agreement on agricultural cooperation yesterday.

The new agreement represents a significant breakthrough in bilateral relations, seeing that economic relations have been stagnant for a long time. The negotiations on the agreement lasted several weeks and were held under a heavy shroud of secrecy.

The agreement could lead to vast Israeli development in Egypt to the tune of tens of millions of dollars in the initial stages. In the near future, the agreement could generate projects worth hundreds of millions of dollars.

As part of the agreement, Dr Yusuf Wali, Egyptian deputy prime minister and agriculture minister, invited the Israeli agriculture minister to pay an official visit to Egypt.

Wages Rise 'Mere' 0.5 Percent in 3d Quarter

TA0812112489 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 8 Dec 89 p 12

[Report by economic correspondent Avi Temkin]

[Excerpt] Real wages rose a mere 0.5 percent in the third quarter of the year, while the average level of real wages for the first nine months was similiar to that of the same period last year, the Central Bureau of Statistics reported yesterday.

Real wages fell 7.5 percent in the first quarter in the wake of January's 13 percent devaluation. In the following three months, however, they rose 6.4 percent, recovering most of the ground lost in January-March. In the last quarter salaries rose sluggishly, although they were 2 percent higher than the average for the third quarter of 1988. The bureau indicated that the average gross salary for September was NIS [new Israeli shekels] 2,190 a month. [passage omitted]

Unemployment Declines Slightly During Quarter

TA1212084589 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 12 Dec 89 p 10

[Report by economics correspondent Avi Temkin]

[Excerpt] Some 163,000 people were unemployed in the third quarter of the year, representing 9.1 percent of the civilian labour force, the Central Bureau of Statistics reported yesterday.

The bureau's updated estimate was higher than the one released a month ago, which put the unemployment rate at 8.8 percent. But the figure still marked a slight drop from the second quarter, when the unemployment rate peaked at 9.4 percent.

The figures released yesterday revealed that the number of those unemployed in July-September was 38 percent higher than the figure for the same period last year. The increase was largely due to a rapid increase in the size of the civilian labour force, which includes people over 15 years of age who work or are seeking employment.

The labour force grew 3.8 percent in July-September, compared with the same quarter in 1988, to a total of 1.617 million people. Of these, 1.454 million were employed, the bureau said. This represented an increase in employment of only 0.9 percent. [passage omitted]

Rabin Reviews Results, Cost of Intifadah

TA0912184389 Ankara TRT Television Network in Turkish 1700 GMT 9 Dec 89

[Interview with Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by Turkish Radio and Television correspondent Mithat Bereket; conducted in English fading into Turkish, place and time not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Bereket] What is the cost of the intifadah for Israel? What has Israel earned and lost during this struggle? These are the questions we asked Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin.

[Rabin] The intifadah's cost for us is 20 people killed and 2,400 injured. The majority of those killed were Israeli civilians; only a small number were soldiers. A Palestinian drove a bus over a cliff, and 16 Israelis were killed in this incident. Stones thrown at Israeli soldiers have a very limited effect. Most of the ones who throw the stones are children aged 12 or 13. [passage omitted]

Regarding the peace talks, I am definitely against sitting at the negotiating table with the PLO, because it does not represent the Palestinians. With the intifadah the Palestinians have initiated their own struggle. Of course, they

are paying heavily for this struggle, while 'Arafat and his gang are living in luxurious Tunisian or other five-star hotels. In brief, the intifadah is an operation initiated by the Palestinians themselves and not the PLO. This proves that the time is ripe for the Palestinians to represent themselves.

Rabin Orders Army To Review Reserve Service

TA1312104889 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 13 Dec 89 p 1

[Report by Shmu'el Tal]

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has ordered the chief of the General Staff to examine the possibility of reducing the reserve service burden as of April 1990. The General Staff Manpower Branch will consequently look into the possibility of reducing military reserve service from 44 to 40 days annually.

Rabin has learned that some 70 percent of the reserve soldiers do not serve the maximum period and that the army is not making use of the potential reserve days at its disposal. Army sources have noted that because of the intifadah there is a need for elite units in the territories, while units that cannot contribute much are being summoned for short service periods or not drafted at all.

Sources Report Casualty Counts From Uprising

TA0612124589 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Dec 89 p 2

[Report by Yizhar Be'er]

[Text] From the beginning of the intifadah until the end of November 1989, 616 Palestinian residents were killed in the territories by gunfire by the defense forces, Israeli civilians, and Palestinians collaborating with Israel. During the 1st year, 308 Palestinians were killed, while the number of those killed in the 2d was exactly the same.

According to data provided by Betzelem, the Israeli Information Center for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories, 586 Palestinians were killed by the defense forces (from 9 December 1987 until 8 December 1988—293; and from then until the end of November 1989—293). To these casualties one should add seven more people, including a 10-year-old girl, who were killed by security forces gunfire in the first 4 days of this December.

During the same period 19 Israelis (10 soldiers and 9 civilians, including 3 infants) were killed by Palestinians from the territories. According to the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] spokesman's data, 23 Israeli and foreign citizens were killed within the Green Line boundaries by Palestinians from the territories.

During the intifadah, 377 have been killed in the West Bank, while the number of casualties in the Gaza Strip stands at 209.

Some 555 of the casualties were caused by live ammunition and plastic and rubber bullets, and 31 died of beatings, burns, and other reasons. At least 72 more people died after being exposed to tear gas, including some 30 babies, according to Betzelem. It is medically difficult, however, to claim that exposure to tear gas was the direct, sole cause of death.

According to Betzelem, 161 Palestinian children under the age of 16 were killed by defense forces' gunfire (51 in the 1st year, 80 in the 2d).

In 25 instances where Palestinians were killed in the territories, suspicions were raised that Israeli citizens were involved (14 in the 1st year and 11 in the 2d). At least 5 Palestinians were killed by collaborators with Israel.

According to ASSOCIATED PRESS [AP] data, 153 Palestinians were killed during the intifadah because they were suspected of collaborating with Israel. It is possible, however, that some of them were killed for other reasons.

There are no reliable data on the number of people that have been wounded in the territories, because in many cases hospitalization was avoided. The UN Relief and Works Agency says it has received reports claiming that 37,439 Palestinians have been wounded during the intifadah. The following table summarizes the data from Betzelem, except where attributed:

	1st year	2d year
Houses demolished or sealed	159	222
Palestinians killed by Palestinians (AP data)	22	131
Casualties not caused by ammunition	23	8
Children killed in above circumstances	51	80
Casualties from live ammunition	270	285
Total killed by the defense forces	293	293

Palestinian Fatalities Updated 13 Dec

TA1312104589 Tel Aviv HA'OLAM HAZE in Hebrew 13 Dec 89 p 5

[Report by Orit Zrubavel]

[Text] On Monday, 13 December, the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] spokesman reported 541 Palestinian fatalities in the occupied territories. The figure includes only those killed by IDF soldiers' gunfire.

According to HA'OLAM HAZE's figures, the number of Palestinian fatalities stands at 684.

The Palestinian Information Center for Human Rights, on the other hand, reports 828 fatalities, according to the following breakdown:
—603 fatalities from IDF soldiers' and settlers' gunfire;
—82 fatalities from asphyxiation;
—56 fatalities from beatings and electrocution;
—87 fatalities from other causes.

Further Reportage on Pro-Intifadah Demonstrations

Protesters To Burn U.S. Flag

JN1212133589 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Randah Habib dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Benefiting from the atmosphere of democracy and the renewal of civil liberties in Jordan, scores of citizens daily are taking to the streets of the Jordanian capital to express their solidarity with the Palestinian intifadah, which has entered its 3d year. Yesterday, Monday, for the 3d consecutive day, about 300 people assembled and staged an organized, peaceful march that lasted several hours, within the framework of the week of solidarity with the intifadah organized by the Professional Associations.

The demonstrators chanted anti-U.S. slogans describing the United States as the serpent's head. They condemned the Israeli occupation, as well as Arab silence over the violent actions and massacres being committed against the Palestinian people. They also expressed their deep satisfaction with the democratic climate in Jordan and emphasized the need to strengthen Jordanian-Palestinian relations.

Among the demonstrators were people belonging to the Fatah Movement and the Jordanian Communist Party, some of whom recently have been released from Jordanian prisons following King Husayn's decision to release all detainees.

Organizers of the march urged Arab governments to open the way for their people to express their views and to follow Jordan's democratic example. Participants in the march decided to assemble again in front of the U.S. Embassy in Amman this evening to burn the U.S. flag in protest of Washington's support for Israel.

Marches Continue 3d Day

JN1212220289 (Clandestine) Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] Palestinian demonstrations in support of the intifadah on its second anniversary continued in Amman. Many citizens take to Amman streets daily to express their solidarity and support for the revolutionary people in Palestine. For the 3d consecutive day, some 300 people yesterday marched for 3 hours through the streets of the Jordanian capital, marking the week of solidarity with the gigantic intifadah in Palestine. The week of solidarity was organized by the professional associations.

The demonstrators chanted anti-U.S. slogans describing the United States as the serpent's head. They condemned the Zionist occupation and the total Arab silence toward the massacres and acts of violence perpetrated by the Zionist enemy against the Palestinian Arab people. It was decided the demonstrators would move toward the U.S. Embassy this evening to protest U.S. support for the Zionist enemy.

Amman March Gathers 12,000

JN1312081089 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 13 Dec 89 p 3

[By Sana' 'Atiyah, special to the JORDAN TIMES]

[Text] Amman—In light of the winds of democratisation sweeping Jordan, the past few days the streets of Amman witnessed an uncommon sight—demonstrations supporting the Palestinian intifada.

As the intifada entered its third year this week, public rallies and festivities filled the halls of the Professional Association Complex (PAC), the embassy of the State of Palestine and other private clubs in Amman. After almost every gathering, people, mostly youth, took to the streets shouting anti-Israeli and anti-American slogans.

"America is the head of the snake," and "PLO, Israel no," were the most common slogans shouted by the crowds of people, referring to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the American support for Israel.

The biggest march the capital probably ever witnessed in 19 years took place Monday night after Palestinian folklore troupes performed nationalist songs and dance.

No less than 2,000 people packed the hall of the PAC and its corridors as well as the terrace outside listening and singing along with three well-known Palestinian troupes. Small children no more than five years old knew the words to most of the songs, flashed the V sign with their fingers as they sang along.

The youth stood on chairs inside, waving the Palestinian flag, clapping and singing, and in between songs, chanting pro-Palestinian slogans to a backdrop of yodding by women.

When the performance ended, the youth jumped out of windows, covered their heads and faces with the black and white and red and white chequered al-Kufiyah [Arab headdress] and, in the next four hours or so resoundingly demonstrated their solidarity with the Palestinians inside the occupied territories by parading through the streets of Amman.

By the time the crowd passed the Ambassador Hotel, it had gathered no less than 12,000 [as published] people. They sat down in the middle of the street as Nizar al-Kayid (who ran in the Nov. 8 parliamentary elections but did not win), sat on someone's shoulders and addressed the demonstrators.

"The streets of this country have rights, and it is our right to express our feelings on these streets peacefully," Al-Kayid told the cheering crowd.

Police blocked off the street, diverting traffic so as not to disturb the demonstration.

The march continued passed the Al-Husayn Sports City intersection to the Palestine Embassy in Jabal Al-Husayn with women of all ages linking arms in the lead. During the entire march, more people—men, women and children—joined the demonstration.

"With our souls and blood, we will redeem the martyrs. With our souls and blood, we will sacrifice for Palestine," the crowd chanted.

"Palestine and Jordan, one people, not two," and "No to Arab silence," and "Long live the intifada, the popular revolution," and "Our people, march, march until self-determination," were some of the most-heard slogans as masked youth, carried shoulder-high, waving the Palestinian and Jordanian flags. [sentence as published]

The crowd observed one minute of silence for the martyrs of the intifada. Every so often, the crowd would sit down in the street to hear speeches and nationalist poems. Majid al-Majali stood among the demonstrators and enthusiastically recited poems paying tribute to the oppressed, and received cheers and claps. One middle-aged woman was so over-whelmed by the phrases, that she got up and donated her expensive-looking ring to support the intifada.

Another young man gave a speech hailing the intifada and the Palestinians who have "sacrificed blood for the cause of independence," and urged the continuation of peaceful marches.

"When a crowd as this is allowed to demonstrate in late hours in these streets, it is democracy," he said. "We deserve this democracy, and we must preserve it. We must continue to express solidarity in this manner because Palestinians and Jordanians are one people, one family."

The demonstrators stopped in front of the Palestine Hospital to cheer Palestinians injured in the intifada being treated at the hospital.

A strong sense of unity was evident among the people as they spoke enthusiastically of how they tracked the demonstration at this or that point and joined in. Some of the people, especially women—carrying babies—befriended each other.

The demonstration, like the others during the week, was not preorganised and no one person or party was in charge. When the crowd milled around the PAC, half of the people wanted to march to the American embassy, but were out-voted because, as one of the young participants told the JORDAN TIMES, "when we march to the American embassy, we want to protest against their support for Israel. Therefore, we have to be more organised and do it during the day during the embassy's working hours. It will be more effective."

But the anti-American slogans were clear during the march, criticising the U.S. support for Yitzhak Shamir's plan for elections for the Palestinians in the occupied territories.

"No to the Baker plan, no to Shamir. Baker, out, out, the people decided revolution," they shouted, adding that "we want peace on our own terms."

"We are refugees, and we will return," they chanted.

Early this week, the Palestine embassy held a rally in support of the intifada. Over 1,000 people—among them high-ranking PLO officials, ambassadors, members of the Lower and Upper House of Parliament, prominent diplomats and Jordanian personalities—heard speeches by Palestine National Council (PNC) Speaker Shaykh 'Abd-al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Sulayman 'Arar, North Yemeni Ambassador 'Ali Abu-al-Luhum, and Palestinian lawyer Ibrahim Bakr, who was expelled from the occupied territories by the occupation authorities.

The crowd cheered the speakers as they expressed solidarity and support for the intifada, and a group of young men in the back of the hall chanted pro-Palestinian slogans.

A group of mostly young people gathered outside the embassy after the rally and began demonstrating and marching towards the al-Husayn refugee camp, gathering more people with them as they entered the camp.

The following evening, two separate rallies were held: one was at the RAC and deputies Layth Shubaylat and Mansur Murad, Doctors Association President Mahmud al-Abbadi and Agricultural Engineers Association president Tariq al-Tal addressed the gathering.

The other rally was held at the al-Husayn refugee camp. Deputies Tahir al-Masri, Dhib Marji, Bassam Haddadin and Shaykh Ya'qub Qirrish had the entire crowd in the hall roaring and clapping.

At the end of the two rallies, crowds again gathered in the streets and demonstrated. The march from the PAC, which gathered around 200 people, continued until the al-Husayn refugee camp, where two demonstrations met and ended peacefully around midnight.

Anti-U.S. Protest Prevented

JN1312093889 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0903 GMT 13 Dec 89

[Text] In Amman, Jordanian security forces yesterday evening prevented a demonstration comprising some 400 people from going to the U.S. Embassy. The demonstrators intended to burn the U.S. flag to protest Washington's Middle East policy.

'As'ad 'Abd-al-Rahman, Palestine National Council member, and Faris al-Nabulsi, member of the Jordanian House of Representatives, asked the demonstrators to stop the demonstration. The demonstrators, who carried Palestinian and Jordanian flags and placards with slogans hostile to the United States, left for Jabal al-Husayn refugee camp, where they dispersed.

Badran, New Cabinet Hold First Meeting 7 Dec

JN0712192089 Amman Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 7 Dec 89

[Text] The new Council of Ministers held its first session today under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Mr Mudar Badran. After welcoming the new ministers, the prime minister called on the ministers to work together to achieve their mission during the new stage Jordan is passing through. The cabinet reviewed the major principles outlined by his majesty the king in his letter of designation.

The council discussed specific working plans to translate his majesty the king's directives into programs and put them into effect. The council also discussed in detail the government's statement which will be presented before the Lower House of Parliament for a vote of confidence within a month.

Editorial Says Martial Law 'Anathema' to New Era

JN1212121589 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 12 Dec 89 p 4

[First editorial: "Perestroika in action..."]

[Text] Prime Minister Mudar Badran's affirmation before the Parliament Sunday that his government was moving boldly and resolutely to secure public freedoms, including the lifting of martial laws, ushers a new era that can best be characterised as a Jordanian perestroika. It is also clear that His Majesty King Husayn himself stands firmly behind the new policies which were outlined on so many occasions beginning with the speech from the Throne and ending with the Royal letter of designation to Mr. Badran.

It was no coincidence that Prime Minister Badran was chosen for putting the country at the threshold of this new era. To begin with, the mammoth task of turning the country around calls for a leadership that is genuinely convinced of the mission. Prime Minister Badran's words of assurances Sunday that he was putting the whole weight of his new government behind the process of liberalisation and accountability are the words of a man who totally shares the new ideas and fully subscribes to them. In fact the prime minister hinted during the deliberation of the Parliament Sunday that the entire country suffered from the previous situation.

Thus as the entire people of Jordan celebrate the first fruits of Jordanian perestroika, whether in the form of returning passports to their owners, the release of political detainees or the lifting of the ban on the employment of Jordanians accused of hostile political thought, the Kingdom awaits the final verdict on the martial law regime still in operation in the country. To be sure, the continuation of the martial law regime is anathema to the new era of liberalisation that is rapidly sweeping through the Kingdom since it implies the suspension of some basic rights and freedoms. Yet the transformation from a martial law system to normalcy would certainly require examination of the full implications of such a step in the light of the experience of the country since the imposition of the regime. Such a time out to pursue the after effects of lifting martial law should be comparable to the time taken when the regime was instituted in the first place. Meanwhile phasing out the application of martial law on a gradual basis would offer an intermediate solution that could be acceptable to the two prevailing schools of thought on the subject. In this vein, it would be sensible to issue directives to restrict the application of martial law to a limited situations on which all the three branches of state have consensus. Concurrently with such a gradual phasing out of martial laws, there must be a deliberate attempt to energise the court system in the country by able men and by the introduction of proper technology in order to fill the void that will inevitably be created.

Syrians Said To Agree on Withdrawal Conditions

NC1312092389 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 13 Dec 89

[Text] According to Western diplomatic sources, Syria has agreed in principle on a withdrawal from Lebanon, on condition that it is effected after President Ilyas al-Hirawi assumes his task in the B'abda Palace.

AL-QABAS newspaper, which disclosed this, reported that after consultations between the capitals concerned with the Lebanese crisis, the Arab ministerial committee soon may publish a communique including guarantees on a Syrian withdrawal from the north.

France Vows Support if Syrians Fail To Withdraw

NC1312073089 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 13 Dec 89

[Text] AL-DIYAR has reported that French President Francois Mitterrand will meet with the French parliamentarians who support General Michel 'Awn to propose a French compromise solution.

The French plan calls for introducing an addendum to the article on sovereignty in the al-Ta'if accord which will be guaranteed by France. The addendum stipulates that France place all its resources and efforts at the support of the Lebanese Government if the Syrian withdrawal does not take place according to the terms of the al-Ta'if document.

In addition, one or two representatives of Gen 'Awn will be appointed to the government and President Ilyas al-Hirawi will undertake not to harm the officers who spearheaded the war against Syria.

A French delegation is expected to arrive in Beirut this weekend or at the beginning of next week to discuss the plan with Gen 'Awn.

AL-DIYAR disclosed that French Deputy Jean-Francois Deniau is expecting a response from Gen 'Awn in the middle of this week. He then will visit Beirut to pave the way for the delegation's arrival. The paper expects Deniau to arrive in Lebanon tomorrow.

Al-Hirawi Interviewed on Civil War, 'Awn, Syria

AU1112133889 Vienna DER STANDARD in German 11 Dec 89 p 4

[Report by Artur K. Vogel: "Another 1,000 Victims for Lebanon"]

[Excerpts] He does not want to start a war or a massacre, said Lebanon's new President Elias al-Hirawi in a talk with DER STANDARD. But he will soon solve the problem of rival General Michel 'Awn, even at the price of many casualties.

General Michel 'Awn still resides in the palace of the Lebanese president in B'abda, surrounded by thousands of followers. But Al-Hirawi is willing to put an end to this situation: "If 'Awn continues to occupy the residence in B'abda, I will be forced to act. This will cost lives, but there have been 150,000 casualties since the beginning of the war. Therefore, if another 1,000 or just 100 or 200 are added, this is for the benefit of the Lebanese and does not matter much." [passage omitted]

Al-Hirawi seems gentle and shows determination: "The majority do not accept 'Awn. If they did, he would have been president for more than 1 year." He, Al-Hirawi, has received many visitors from East Beirut who are suffering under 'Awn's "terorism" and think that "only legality can guarantee their future and the future of their children."

In addition, 'Awn is dishonorable: "I learned from the press that he said in an interview that he is willing to start negotiations with Syria." The general has even gone as far as to accept the Syrians in Lebanon if they can claim legitimate security interests against Israel. "What more can the Syrians demand? 'Awn offers them much more than Lebanon's legitimate government is willing to give. 'Awn wants to prohibit President al-Hirawi from negotiating with Syria, and at the same time, should 'Awn be permitted to negotiate? On whose behalf does he want to negotiate? What does he represent?" If the general wants to pursue politics, the president says, "he should finally resign and we will give him a license to establish his own political party. If not, what does he want to do? He is an outlaw."

In addition to the problem of 'Awn, Al-Hirawi sees two tasks in particular: the disbanding of all private armies, by force if necessary, and the reestablishment of the state infrastructure and, in particular, of the army. In this connection, he is thinking of introducing obligatory military service, because the "gentlemen's sons from East Beirut," who are demonstrating thoughtlessly for 'Awn, are in reality not willing to do anything for their country.

In particular the border to Israel must be secured by at least 10,000 Lebanese soldiers, because otherwise the Israelis will not be compelled to withdraw from southern Lebanon.

Al-Hirawi says that people demand that he solve all problems within 1 day. This is impossible, but he hopes that it will be possible within 1 or 2 years.

Al-Husayni Says 'Military Strike' Still Option

NC1212120089 (Clandestine) Voice of the People in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni has announced a military strike still is an option for the legitimate Lebanese authority if the rebels persist in their intransigence.

In an interview with the United Arab Emirates newspaper AL-BAYAN, Al-Husayni said: We have given

those concerned the o
handle the situation pportunity to use their influence to
peacefully within a certain time.

Speaker al-Husayni st
al-Ta'if agreement, a
aborting the agreemen
He noted partition isn
tional efforts are aim
resuming it.

rressed there is no alternative to the
nd that partitioning Lebanon and
t means reigniting the fuse of war.
out of question, because interna-
ed at ending the war rather than

President Receives

NC1312111189 (Clan

Envoys' Credentials 13 Dec

*in Arabic to Lebanon destine) Voice of the Mountain
1000 GMT 13 Dec 89*

[Text] President of the
the credentials of Free
rian Ambassador Mench Ambassador Rene Ala, Alge-
Ambassador Hasan Mohamed Belaid, and Egyptian
Ablah Barracks before Shash in an official ceremony at
e noon today.

Republic Ilyas al-Hirawi received

Dr Salim al-Huss, pri
and Ambassador 'Asime minister and foreign minister,
Ministry's Protocol Dim Jabir, director of the Foreign
epartment, were present.

The Egyptian ambassa
be Egypt's first ambas
tion of diplomatic rela
after the restoration o
and and the national recor
every success in their
eignty over the whole

sador said afterward: I am pleased to
sador to Lebanon after the resump-
tions between the two countries and
f legitimacy to the elected president
nciliation government. I wish them
mission to establish national sover-
of Lebanon.

MENA Interviews

NC0512101989 Cairo
5 Dec 89

Lebanese Interior Minister

MENA in Arabic 0804 GMT

[Text] Cairo, 5 Dec (
ister Ilyas al-Khazin h
tion in Lebanon cann
the current efforts w
parties including Fr
President Ilyas al-Hi
military solution to
Beirut and to oust 'A

MENA)—Lebanese Interior Min-
has affirmed that the current situa-
not go on forever. He noted that if
ith Michel 'Awn, in which many
nce are involved, fail, Lebanese
rawi will be forced to resort to a
end the current situation in East
wn from the presidential palace.

In his first interview
Arab affairs editor, Al
no legal capacity now
elected and a nationa
Dr Salim al-Huss has
He said if 'Awn conti
and on not submitting
him of his post as arm
place himself at the d
the Lebanese Army C
officer and bring him
He pointed out that P
war or taken a radical
he said, has not yet u
but everything has an

with Muhammad Sayf, MENA's
l-Khazin stressed that 'Awn enjoys
that President al-Hirawi has been
l reconciliation government under
been formed.

nues to insist on his current stand
to the cabinet's decision relieving
my commander, and if he fails to
isposal of the prime minister, then
ommand will treat him as a rebel
before a military tribunal.

resident al-Hirawi has not declared
stand as was reported. Al-Hirawi,
sed all possible means with 'Awn,
end.

He noted that Egypt is trying to calm everyone to avert an armed clash and that Egypt is urging reconciliation and resilience because it sees this is better for all parties concerned. France, too, he said, supports the legitimacy in Lebanon and it has not changed its stand. But, he added, France urges patience because it is possible that 'Awn may be convinced that his insistence on his stand is futile.

Al-Khazin disclosed he will pursue the investigation into the assassination of former Lebanese President Rene Mu'awwad until the perpetrators of this crime have been uncovered. He said the findings of the investigation will be announced immediately after conclusions have been reached.

He expressed his belief that no partition will take place in Lebanon as long as the majority of the Lebanese people reject partition. He remarked that those who support 'Awn are few compared to to the Lebanese people as a whole.

He said that there is no current talk about Syrian withdrawals, noting that the Syrian forces may withdraw partially in the coming stage.

What organizes the Syrian withdrawal, he said, is the al-Ta'if accord, adding that this withdrawal will take its legal form after relevant legal decrees are issued. He added that these decrees will determine the beginning of the notice, to which Syria and the Arab countries are committed, for a withdrawal to al-Biqa'.

He pointed out that the Phalangist Party and the Lebanese Forces—the Christian militia—neither rejected nor accepted joining the Lebanese reconciliation government. He said they are delaying the a declaration of their stand, proceeding from from their ties with the real situation in the eastern area, and noted they need time to define their position. He explained that the Phalangist Party and the Lebanese Forces have not opposed the legitimacy or the election of President al-Hirawi and that they rather support the legitimacy.

Al-Khazin disclosed that [Lebanese Forces Commander] Samir Ja'ja' has recognized President al-Hirawi's legitimacy. He said that Ja'ja' does not stand by 'Awn. Al-Khazin noted that Ja'ja' has announced that his forces are prepared to defend the eastern area, but not prepared to defend 'Awn.

He described the al-Ta'if accord as a great accomplishment that has placed Lebanon on the road to its salvation from its plight. He said: We have succeeded in implementing part of it and hope to implement the remaining part.

He pointed out that the basic task of President al-Hirawi and the national reconciliation government is to unify the country and its institutions. He said President al-Hirawi is able to implement the al-Ta'if accord by

legitimate means and resolve and that the legitimate government also is able to implement the accord by its own forces.

He noted that this accord contains an article stipulating that with the Syrian army's help the Lebanese Government should withdraw the militia's weapons in 6 months. He said the Lebanese Army under its new commander can muster its forces and have the potential to put an end to all violations and breaches of law or legitimacy, which should be restored.

The Lebanese interior minister participated in the Arab interior ministers meetings, which ended in Cairo 2 days ago.

'Awn's Radio Reports PARIS MATCH Interview

NC1312105289 (Clandestine) The Lebanese Radio in Arabic 0600 GMT 13 Dec 89

[Text] In an interview with the PARIS MATCH magazine yesterday, Prime Minister General Michel 'Awn stressed that France should reconsider its stand on the al-Ta'if agreement. Gen 'Awn remarked that the diplomatic language which France is using will never produce posititve results. According to Gen 'Awn, decisive stands are what the Middle East region needs.

Gen 'Awn said: France makes conflicting statements, though they are still restricted by the al-Ta'if framework. He pointed out that they have decided to use all available resources for defending themselves. It is our determination to stand fast that keeps us alive, he said.

Gen 'Awn added: I do not believe in partition, which is impossible as long as certain Lebanese territories are still suffering under the Syrian and Israeli occupation. Hence, the Lebanese people who are living in these areas cannot express themselves freely in the elections.

Gen 'Awn responded to a question on the French VC10 which was hijacked and blown up over Niger while transporting ammunition said to be destined to the Lebanese Army positions. He said: This is not true. I have not heard of weapons coming from the east. On whether Syria had been involved in the explosion, Gen 'Awn said: I think you all know that Syrians in the al-Biqa' Valley allow the terrorist tide to spread to the Middle East and foster drug smuggling operations. You know that explosive material was detected inside Lebanese-made cans of food in Spain. I also can reveal that similar things have gone to Africa, especially to Liberia. This trade is conducted under the supervision of high-ranking Syrian personalities living in France and enjoying certain immunities. The owner of the Shtawrah canning firm involved in the case is a Syrian national who has influence in France and is considered untouchable.

Gen 'Awn asserted that despite his preoccupation with the war of liberation, he is following up investigations into terrorist and drug trafficking operations because his goal is to restore stability and discipline in Lebanon.

Gen 'Awn continued: Ask [name indistinct], the chief of the drug combating team in France, and he will confirm what we have done about this.

Asked why investigations into the assasination of former President Rene Mu'awwad have not started, Gen 'Awn said: It is not surprising for the Syrian regime not to look for Mu'awwad's murderers. Before Mu'awwad, the Syrians assasinated Mufti Hasan Khalid in Beirut proper, 150 meters away from the spot where Mu'awwad was martyred. The list is long, 'Awn remarked, and it includes your Ambassador (De La Mar). In Syrian cities, like Hamah, Homs, Palmyra, and Aleppo, thousands have lost their lives. Was there a single investigation? Ask Amnesty International this question.

On the nature of his political practice in the absence of a house of deputies, 'Awn said: when I talk, the Lebanese hear me directly. They do not support the leaders who betrayed them. The Lebanese politicians fell when they failed to convince the Lebanese of the soundness of their policies, he said. When we adopt a decision without consulting the people or getting their approval, we no longer represent anyone.

Commenting on the public's fear of the revival of wars and killings, Gen 'Awn said: Fear is natural to all, including me. However, we have to choose between physical death and the death of our identity by Syria. I myself prefer death to treason, and I will win in the end.

U.S. Informed of Decision To End Envoy's Term

NC1212153889 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] At the instruction of Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Salim al-Huss, the Foreign Ministry today informed the U.S. State Department, through the U.S. Embassy in Damascus, that at its meeting on 7 December 1989, the cabinet decided not to renew Ambassador 'Abdallah Abu-Habib's term as ambassador to Washington. It also stated that Sulayman al-Rasi will serve as charge d'affaires until a new Lebanese ambassador to the United States is appointed.

Abu-Habib Wants To Stay

NC1312093389 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 13 Dec 89

[Text] The issue of Ambassador Abu-Habib is going between Ablah and B'abda [headquarters of President al-Hirawi and General Michel 'Awn, respectively].

Ambassador Salah Sutaytiyah has conveyed to the U.S. State Department the government's decision in Ablah not to renew Ambassador Abu-Habib's term and to appoint Sulayman al-Rasi acting charge d'affaires until a new ambassador has been named.

Meanwhile, reports said Abu-Habib insists on resuming his task and on receiving the instructions of the Council of Ministers in B'abda.

Foreign Ministry Secrertary General Faruq Abu-al-Lam' said that under no circumstances should the Lebanese diplomatic corps, which remained cohesive over the past 14 years, be affected.

Algeria's Ghazali Urges Clear Stands on Accord

NC0812152489 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 8 Dec 89

[Text] The Arab ministerial committee is determined to act quickly and intensively to implement the al-Ta'if agreement and to have the concerned Arab and international parties shoulder their reponsibilities.

Ahmed Ghazali, member of the committee and Algerian foreign minister, made this statement, adding those who offer any glimmer of hope to Michel 'Awn are against the al-Ta'if agreement, which means they oppose reforms and wish either to return to the old Lebanon, or to create two Lebanons. The Algerian minister added: We will embark on our tour today, and we must meet all concerned parties to follow developments at close range. Situations must be seen clearly, and an attempt must be made to overcome the existing difficulties, particularly capricious ones. Everything that has taken place or is taking place can be reduced to one question: Do we believe in the al-Ta'if agreement or not? Consequently, all ambiguities must be avoided, and every party must shoulder its responsibility, because this problem cannot be tackled within the framework of caprices. Either you believe wholly and completely in the al-Ta'if agreement or you do not believe in it. Thus those who believe in it must shoulder their responsibility.

Ghazali went on to say: In light of the current situation, the ministerial committee has decided to hold meetings with the Iraqis, Palestinians, French, Syrians, and The Vatican. Our first stop will be in Damascus on 9 December, as this is the country which primarily is concerned with us in implementing the al-Ta'if agreement. The committee then will meet the other four parties. Iraq will be the second stop, and the talks there will be followed by a meeting with the Palestinians. We will be in Paris on 11 December to meet with French President Francois Mitterrand, Prime Minister Michel Rocard, and Foreign Minister Roland Dumas.

The Algerian foreign minister said: We cannot continue under these capricious circumstances. We believe the al-Ta'if agreement is strong, but every party must declare clearly whether it supports the al-Ta'if agreement or not.

Asked for his interpretation of President Ilyas al-Hirawi's threat to resign if he cannot rule, Ghazali said: This statement reflects real fears. The dangers of going backward increase with every passing day. He added: It must be said it is not the intention of the Lebanese Government or the Syrian Government to be drawn into military escalation, nor does the tripartite committee call for such escalation. It nevertheless is necessary to make a serious search for a way to enable the Lebanese Government to establish its sovereignty over all Lebanese territory.

The Algerian minister added every passing day puts the al-Ta'if agreement at greater risk, and 'Awn exploits this. Everyone who supports 'Awn is acting against the al-Ta'if agreement, intentionally or not. All those offering him any glimmer of hope are against the al-Ta'if agreement.

Regarding his recent visit to Damascus, Ghazali said: My talks were very positive. The Syrians share the committee's view. The Syrians are committed to providing every necessary support to strengthen the Lebanese Government so it can impose its full sovereignty. We cannot ask Syria, however, to solve everything, because it cannot do so. He added: What does it mean when French deputies go to the Christian area and talk about the independence of the Christian sector? This means they are against reforms. It also means a return to the old Lebanon or, if this is impossible, the creation of two Lebanons. They are against reforms and do not want equality between Christians and Muslims. [(Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon at 0900 GMT 8 Dec broadcasts a similar report and adds the following statement by Ghazali: "Everyone knows that the al-Ta'if agreement is not perfect, and many Muslims are not satisfied with it. How long can we continue to persuade the Muslims to accept this agreement, while there are others who publicly oppose it? The consequence of 'Awn's stand will not be reforms. This means he either wants a united Lebanon where the Christians would have the upper hand, or he wants two Lebanons."]

Vatican Takes 'Negative' Stand on Government

NC1212123289 (Clandestine) Voice of the People in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] The Vatican revealed its negative position toward the legitimate Lebanese authority when the Vatican Secretariat refused to set an appointment for a meeting between the pope and Deputy Butrus Harb, who was going to deliver a message to the pope from Lebanese President Ilyas al-Hirawi.

Iranian Delegation Visits, Meets Junblatt

NC1212222089 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] Public Works Minister Walid Junblatt said today a delegation representing the Iranian transport ministry currently is visiting Beirut to discuss a plan for cooperation between the two countries. Minister Junblatt explained several meetings had been conducted with them since Friday to draw up a plan for cooperation between the Lebanese and Iranian ministries. The delegation, which includes many senior officials, met last Saturday with Minister Birri.

[Tehran International Service in Arabic at 1730 GMT on 12 December addsz: "(Barzegar), deputy minister of

roads and transport in the Iranian Islamic Republic, met yesterday in Beirut with Walid Junblatt, Lebanese minister of transport. Following this meeting, the Lebanese minister said Iran constantly has expressed readiness to assist the deprived Lebanese people in all fields. Junblatt expressed his thanks to the officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran for releasing four deceived Lebanese, who were recruited by the Iraqi regime to fight in its war against Islamic Iran and who were taken captive by the Islamic Republic.

"During its visit to Lebanon, the Iranian road and transport delegation inspected various areas of Jabal 'Amil and (Mina' al- Khamidah) and some centers of transport and shipping and institutions belonging to the Lebanese ministry of transport."]

Amal Leader on 'Struggle' Between 'Awn, Ja'ja'

NC1212154789 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] Amal Movement Leader Minister Nabih Birri has said the struggle between General Michel 'Awn and Lebanese Forces Commander Samir Ja'ja' is personal. He maintained whoever wagers on the contradiction between 'Awn and Ja'ja' does not contribute anything to a solution. He reiterated his view that the situation's treatment should be cauterization. Birri was speaking during his meeting with Deputy Mikha'il al-Dahir, who praised the continuation of the higher Arab committee's efforts in support of the process of reconciliation and salvation based on the al-Ta'if document.

Ba'th Party Official on Danger of Partition

NC1212185489 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] In an interview with Radio Lebanon today, 'Abdallah al-Amin, regional secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Organization in Lebanon, said there is no disagreement over the need to remove the mutinous officer Michel 'Awn from B'abda. Discussions only concern the way to do it, and these will not take long.

Al-Amin maintained that the partitionist forces will be unable to end or weaken the national accord process based on the al-Ta'if document.

He said that if the 'Awn affair continues, it will be more dangerous than anything Lebanon has previously faced because it will lead Lebanon to partition. The civil war has ended with the al-Ta'if agreement. The abnormal situation does not constitute a political conflict or an Islamic-Christian dispute. The alliance led by 'Awn is awaiting a chance to attack Lebanon's unity. Silence about this situation is tantamout to accepting Lebanon's partition.

Al-Amin maintained that new Army Commander General Emile Lahhud enjoys the support of the majority of officers in both the eastern area and the nationalist areas. A large number of officers and soldiers have left the eastern area, h said, and this has prompted 'Awn to appoint new personn he to command battalions and brigades. nel

Hizballah's Fadlallah Calls for 'Open Dialogue'

NC0712082689 (Clandestine) Voice of the Oppressed in Arabic to Lebanon 0630 GMT 7 Dec 89

[Excerpt] His Eminence Ayatollah Muhammad Husay yn Fadlallah says Lebanon was created not only for it people but also exists as an arena to administer a its realities in the region through the powers controlling i all He added: On this basis, I believe that all those who ar it. inside Lebanon are too small to divide it because Leb re anon still is an international requirement. Therefore b- partition does not achieve any new international interes re, except in the context of the changing internationa st interests and their transformation into a new stage—ial stage in which partition of the region will be required. —a l.

We believe that the international game still depend greatly on political and sectarian symbols to fomen ds malice, enmity, and hatred and to create barrier nt between the Lebanese. Therefore, we call for an oper rs dialogue among the Lebanese, in which the rifle will no en be an instrument or a means of expression. Intelligence ot awareness, and belief in the common interest of the e, Lebanese must constitute the basis for this dialogue he [passage omitted] e.

Sa'adah Expresses Optimism, To Begin Tour

NC0712184189 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 7 Dec 89

[Text] Our correspondent reports that Phalangist Party y leader Dr George Sa'adah's next stop will be the Vatican and he may travel to other capitals as well. Phalangist n sources have stressed that in the next few days Dr t Sa'adah will begin a wide-ranging Arab and European r tour, for which he has already started to prepare through n preliminary diplomatic contacts. h

Commenting on the results of his contacts thus far, Dr Sa'adah said: I am beginning to feel optimistic. I feel that r the endeavors I am undertaking will have positive results t which will serve to ease the political impasse and avert s any military action against the eastern area or any other t Lebanese area. r

This morning, Dr Sa'adah telephoned Phalangist Party deputy leader Munir al-Haj, as well as other leading y political and official figures. During his telephone con- g versations, Sa'adah briefed them them on the outcome of his contacts in Saudi Arabia and was brought up to date f on developments in Lebanon. e

Citing its correspondent in Paris, the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY reports that Dr Sa'adah has told the Arab S tripartite committee members of his opposition, and the o opposition of his colleague Deputy Michel Sasin, to the e use of force, particulary the use of the Syrian Army, to e settle matters decisively in Lebanon. He noted that the o e

Arab tripartite committee on Lebanon has undertaken, and continues to undertake, a mission of peace and not of war. By taking part in the al-Ta'if meeting and by drafting the al-Ta'if agreement, the Lebanese deputies laid the foundations for building peace, and not for declaring war, he added. They view the al-Ta'if agreement as a way for pulling non-Lebanese military troops out of Lebanon, and not for expanding their area of operations to include the eastern areas.

Outlines Purpose of Discussions

NC0912103389 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 9 Dec 89

[Text] Speaking on the telephone to our radio this morning, Phalangist Party leader Dr George Sa'adah said that there will be no second al-Ta'if agreement. We seek to fortify the al-Ta'if resolutions and implement them as they stand, without change or interpretation, he added.

Sa'adah said that the main purpose of his recent trip was to meet with the members of the tripartite committee, noting that the meeting was a success. Sa'adah reiterated that the al-Ta'if agreement promises peace, security, and salvation for Lebanon. We do not agree that such an agreement should be turned into an instrument of war; therefore, we are holding exchanges with the tripartite committee and with officials in Paris, Sa'adah said.

The Phalangist Party leader said that he had asked for an open debate [with General Michel 'Awn] to set matters straight. He noted that the al-Ta'if issue had been misrepresented, adding that this agreement could bring a solution faster and at less cost than any other alternative. Sa'adah said: The al-Ta'if agreement does not meet my aspirations or those of the popular constituency that I represent, but it is a way out of the crisis and a ray of hope which, had we known how to use it, could have yielded a much better outcome than the current situation.

Sa'adah added: My trip is a peace initiative, which I have taken personally and informed the party of on the eve of my departure. It is necessary to hold intensive consultations to prevent obstacles from being placed in the way of the al-Ta'if agreement.

Sa'adah said: We went to al-Ta'if to speak a language other than that of the gun. When it appeared that al-Ta'if would return to the language of the gun, we took action to spare the Lebanese further calamities.

Sa'adah on Al-Ta'if Accord, Ties With Syria

NC1312105789 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1000 GMT 13 Dec 89

[Text] Phalangist Party leader George Sa'adah has reiterated his eagernees to implement the al-Ta'if accord on the basis that it is a peace plan, not one for war.

In an interview with AL-SAYYAD magazine, Sa'adah said that sooner or later there are bound to be some kind of relations between Lebanon and Syria. These relations must be built on realistic bases within the context of concern for the two countries' sovereignty and independence.

Phalangist Party Supports 'Unifying Legitimacy'

NC0912112089 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 9 Dec 89

[Text] Phalangist Party Deputy Leader lawyer Munir al-Haj has told the Voice of Lebanon the Phalangist Party supports the unifying legitimacy and the authorities representing the constitutional institutions, but is against a military solution.

The purpose of the al-Ta'if agreement, Al-Haj said, is to bring about an unconditional Syrian withdrawal. He added peace in Lebanon cannot be established without mutual confidence among the Lebanese parties on the one hand and between Lebanon and its neighbors on the other.

Israelis Shell in South; PFLP Claims Attack

NC1212121689 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] In the resisting south, the Israeli occupation forces shelled the townships of Haddathah, Bra'shit, and Tibnin early today, causing heavy damages. Reports from the area indicate that last night's shelling of 'Ayn Fujur in western al-Biqa' killed one woman and injured three others.

In a statement issued today, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] claimed responsibility for yesterday's katyusha rocket attack on the agents' position at the Zummarayya entry point. The statement said that a PFLP unit planted a mine that damaged an M-113 vehicle belonging to the agents and killed or wounded all those aboard it. The unit returned safely to base.

The enemy radio admitted the operation yesterday and said that three of its gunmen were injured in the attack.

Afghanistan

Soviet Envoy Says Moscow To Back Najibullah

BK1212120089 Hong Kong AFP in English 1134 GMT 12 Dec 89

[By Leo Dobbs]

[Text] Kabul, Dec 12 (AFP)—Soviet Ambassador to Afghanistan Boris Pastukhov stressed here Tuesday [12 December] that Moscow will stick by the government of President Najibullah and said the United States has refused to budge on its refusal to include him in a settlement of the Afghan conflict.

He said that U.S. President George Bush and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev had run up against serious differences on several regional issues, including Afghanistan, during their first summit meeting which took place December 2 and 3 off Malta.

He said the two sides had discussed all aspects of the conflict, adding that the Soviet Union emphasized "the need for intra-Afghan dialogue, holding of a nationwide conference, convocation of an international conference on Afghanistan—that is on the ideas favoured by... President Najibullah."

Mr. Pastukhov, giving his first news conference here since arriving in October to replace Yuliy Vorontsov, said: "We couldn't convince the Americans that Najibullah's programme for settling the conflict was a good one with good perspectives."

He added that "all in all, we hope that the Americans will eventually understand that the way to peace goes through political discussions" including Mr. Najibullah.

"The Soviet side plainly confirmed its support to President Najibullah and also drew the attention of the other party to the fact that after the withdrawal (in February) of Soviet troops, Afghan Government positions have been consolidated even more." Mr. Pastukhov did not elaborate on military aspects or discuss the negative symmetry concept whereby the two superpowers would cut aid to the warring parties in tandem.

Soviet deputies have called for an end to assistance to Afghanistan, citing severe economic problems at home. But Mr. Pastukhov said that Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze had stated Moscow's position clearly before the second session of the Supreme Soviet in October when he said that Moscow would continue economic aid to Afghanistan. He said the two countries were tied together by treaties which Moscow would always implement to the letter.

The diplomat added that Moscow saw former King Zahir Shah as an important player in the Afghan drama, noting his "authority, ...his patriotic feelings and his resoluteness in order to find a way out of the deadlock."

Mr. Shevardnadze met with the deposed monarch in Rome on the eve of the summit and informed him, with Kabul's blessing, about Mr. Najibullah's proposals for peace. "The aim of this meeting was to work out a very special Afghan way to solve the problems," he said.

The United States has also sent representatives to meet with the former king, who has lived in Rome since his ouster in 1973, but the Soviet envoy did not say if anything had been decided between the summit parties on a role for the king.

Mr. Pastukhov said the U.S.-Soviet dialogue on Afghanistan would continue and added that Mr. Shevardnadze was due to meet in Moscow next month with his U.S. counterpart James Baker.

Further on Envoy's Remarks

LD1312102289 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0506 GMT 13 Dec 89

[Excerpt] Kabul, Dec. 12, BAKHTAR—The Afghan problem has had and will have for us the priority significance until the bloodshed in this long-suffering land of our good friend and neighbour stops, and the stable and guaranted peace is established, stated Boris Pastukhov in his statement in a press conference held in the hall of Science and Culture House of USSR in Kabul today in which Afghan and foreign journalists, including of West European countries, were present.

While examining the situation in Afghanistan in off the Malta [as received] an unofficial working meeting between general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President George Bush on Dec 2 and 3 1989 the Soviet side has stressed that it is necessary to proceed to practical steps towards settlement of the Afghan problem. In this connection the main emphasis has been made on the need for intra-Afghan dialogue, holding of nationwide conference, convocation of international conference on Afghanistan—that is—on the ideas favoured by the Afghan leadership, President Najibullah, he said.

The American leader's attention was drawn to the continued violation of the Geneva agreements. The idea that there is a linkage between halting weapons supplies to opposite sides, wherever it comes from and achieving the cease-fire was clearly expressed.

The American side once again spoke in favour of the so-called "transitional period" in the process settlement, which provokes no substantial objections from our side. The Soviet side plainly confirmed its support to President Najibullah and also drew attention of the other party to the fact that after the withdrawal of the Soviet troops the Afghan Government positions have been consolidated even more. On the whole, talks on Afghanistan issue permitted to draw American side's attention to the present realities of Afghanistan. It was agreed to

continue discussing Afghan settlement issue on ministers' and experts' level, Pastukhov stressed. [passage omitted]

Soviet Journalists' Views on Aid Denounced

LD1212224889 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0421 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] Kabul, Dec. 11, BAKHTAR—It is natural if different views are given on the continuation of assistance to Afghanistan but the efforts of some Soviet journalists which show hesitation on the need of the continuation of Soviet assistance to the Republic of Afghanistan and call on the Soviet states to put an end to its assistance is a matter of concern, reads an article written by the Presidium of the Union of Journalists of the Republic of Afghanistan, published here today in daily PAYAN.

In this connection, the activities of Mikhail Leshchinskiy, journalist of Moscow Television, who has served in Afghanistan several years to be noted that he used to speak three years ago about the victories of Afghan and Soviet troops in eliminating the counter-revolution but since the beginning of the return of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan, his reportages lost their initial enthusian. M. Leshchinskiy in his recent reportages showed hesitation about the survival of the sovereignty of Afghanistan as if the enemy's propaganda have intimidated him as well. Even his wife in one of her reportages had stated that we handed over the army central hospital No. 40, to the Afghan side in Kabul but we do not know whether it would be at the hand of the Government or the opposition.

Recently, he has appeared on the TV screen and has made irresponsible and unrealistic utterances about the irrationality of the continuation of the Soviet's assistance to Afghanistan. Probably, this journalist see internationalism merely in its military form. He also considers it futile if assistance is given to a nation which is fighting for real peace and for its national sovereignty and independence and is heroically resisting against foreign interference and aggressions.

This juggler tried to show his bravery, but we journalists know the artificial heroism and showness of him. He in his reportage repeatedly made jugglery with a boiled water teapot. He showed that. He was the hero who have occupied this place and the boiled water of extremists now put at his disposal to make tea from it, but in fact, the stronghold was occupied by the Afghan armed forces three days ago. Even we remember his awareness from traditions of our Islamic country.

Some years ago another Soviet journalist, Artiom Borawick [name as received], wrote articles in daily "SOVIET RUSSIA" which was later compiled in a book paying respect to the Soviet internationalist soldiers and their Afghan comrade-in-arms. But Borwick by writing some articles in the magazines of "OGONEK" and "SOBSIDNIK" [name as received] lost his realism. Especially, his recent article in AGNIOK [as received] magazine was an harash. Inhuman and far from truth. He writes in this article that we could not think it over what effect Afghanistan leaves on us. He added that Brezhnev with his sick hand sent hundreds of thousands of soldiers, officers, diplomats journalists and party and state advisers to a country where bribery, drug-smuggling and corruption were common phenomenon.

He, after all, gives to himself the right to forget neighbourliness and entitles his writing as "documented Roman".

The adoption of such positions by these journalists can not be interpreted as anything else but political pragmatism of the individuals.

Perhaps. Both of them used to love Afghanistan in the past because the subject of Afghanistan was in the service of their personal interests. They were actually opportunists who revealed their real faces now.

They are aware of the fact that after the return of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan. The assassination of civilians and rocket attacks on residential areas were intensified by the extremists and their international supporters. The scope of which is 100 times higher than it was in the presence of the Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan. Why they do not show their concern about the crimes of the extremists which is a full-fledged war against the people of Afghanistan. Whereas the civilised mankind are severely condemning the crimes of the extremists ranging from rocket attacks to economic blockade.

We are realising that the Soviet Union is bearing a grave psychological, political and material burden because of Afghanistan. For this reason, the leadership of Afghanistan is seeking the new possibilities in order to change the bilateral relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union to a mutually-beneficial relations and to get out from one-way traffic to be merely in the interest of Afghanistan.

As we know that both of these Soviet journalists have possessed orders of battle fields and state prizes. Leshchinskiy had got the prize of the Union of Journalists as well as Red Star Order because of his reportages from the activities of the Soviet limited military contingents in Afghanistan and his wife got the Banner of War Honours. If they consider all that happened in Afghanistan as mistakes and crimes, then why they are not ready to conceal the orders and why are not apologizing in the field.

The utilization of new Afghan-Soviet economic projects will clearly show that Afghanistan can give useful things to its northern neighbour. The present instances of such cooperation is the export of gas to the Soviet Union and other items and the establishment of joint agricultural institutions.

The Afghan present to its n
orthern neighbour is being
demonstrated in the fact that
the southern borders of the
two countries will remain as bo
rder of peace and friendship.

We are confident that the So
iet people will continue to
give their support as in the pa
st to the moral obligations
which is planned by the coun
try's leadership in assisting
Afghanistan. We are also c
onfident that the Soviet
people will not leave the Af
han people alone in their
struggles against the interven
tion of aggressors and the
pressure of poverty arisen fro
m war.

Those who are endeavouring
to make political capital at
the cost of Afghanistan will n
t be able to gain any thing
in their unprincipled double
efforts and double-faces,
the article concludes.

Indi
a

Negotiations Seek Release of Minister's Daughter

Ministers Fly t
o Srinagar

*BK1312075489 Delhi Domesti
c Service in English
0730 GMT 13 Dec 89*

[Excerpt] Reports received fro
m Srinagar say that nego-
tiations with the captors of Ms
Rubina [daughter of the
home minister] through an int
ermediary are continuing.
The external affairs minister,
Mr I.K. Gujral, and the
energy minister, Mr Arif Moh
ammad Khan, arrived in
Srinagar this morning. Our
Srinagar correspondent
understands that the two un
ion ministers have air-
dashed to the valley to take s
tock of the efforts being
made to free Ms Rubina. Acc
ording to official sources,
the government is keen to bre
ak the impasse over the
modalities of the exchange of
Ms Rubina for the five
colleagues of the captors whose
release was demanded by
them. [passage omitted]

Minister's Daugh
ter Released

*BK1312113689 Delhi Domestic
Service in Hindi
1130 GMT 13 Dec 89*

[Text] The daughter of union
Home Minister Mufti
Muhammad Sayeed, Ms Rubina
Sayeed, was released in
Srinagar a short while ago. The
Home Ministry sources
told our correspondent that Ms
Rubina Sayeed has now
left for her home.

Earlier, five extremists of the
so-called Jammu and
Kashmir Liberation Front were
released.

Bomb Explodes at Srinagar B
Bus Terminal; 7 Hurt

*BK1312042889 Delhi Doordarsh
an Television Network
in English 1600 GMT 12 Dec 89*

[Text] A powerful bomb explosio
n took place at the main
bus stand of the State Road Tr
ansport Corporation in
Srinagar today. Our correspo
ndent Karuna Swarup
Munshi reports:

[Begin recording] At 1330 this afternoon, a bomb exploded at the crowded bus terminal in the Lal Chowk area of Srinagar. The [words indistinct] located adjacent to a city school. At least seven persons were injured in the incident, including a woman and a child. Two of the injured had to be hospitalized. The explosion damaged a double-decker and three other buses.

In the last 26 hours, this is the second blast in the heart of Srinagar city apart from burning of a strategic bridge near Anantnag. With explosions becoming a frequent feature here, caution is the byword. People prefer not to comment on the frequent violence in the rally [as heard]. [end recording]

Iran

Silkworm Missiles Tested During Naval Maneuvers

*LD1312120689 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 13 Dec 89*

[Text] Concerning the first phase of the "Zolfeqar-5" naval maneuver, Fakhkhari, a correspondent of the Central News Unit, has dispatched a report to which I draw your attention:

[Begin Fakhkhari recording] The capability and highly advanced skill of the brave warriors of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps [IRGC] in operating the famous surface-to-air missiles, known as Silkworm, were demonstrated in the first phase of the great joint "Zolfeqar" naval maneuver. In this phase of the maneuver, which was carried out to test the readiness and military capability of the missile unit of the IRGC Navy, all the testing process of the radar, technical and operational system of the surface-to-air Silkworm missiles were carried out with complete success. Simultaneous with the missile operations of the IRGC, the sea and air units of the three forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran [IRI] and the IRGC, today also performed with proud success their tactical operations, sea battles, and exact pinpointing of the hypothetical enemy's position. In this phase, which coincided with patrol operations and checking movements of a hypothetical enemy force in a vast area of the operational theater, our forces neutralized the last-ditch resistance and capabilities of the enemy forces and attained all the objectives which had been determined from the start of phase four. Moreover, in an unprecedented manner our forces carried out some extensive coordinated operations covering all the operational centers and areas.

According to the analyses of the experts in military matters, highly brilliant results were achieved in utilizing the latest capabilities of the IRI navy and the IRGC naval unit. The missile maneuvers of the IRGC naval unit, simultaneous with the extensive tactical operations and sea combat of the IRI navy at this phase of the maneuvers, demonstrated that the coordination and the existing cohesion among the forces have increased the might and combat capabilities of Islam's warriors in an

extraordinary manner, enabling them to safeguard the gains of the Islamic revolution and interests of the IRI in the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman waters. [end recording]

IRNA Notes Silkworm Missile Test

LD1312135489 Tehran IRNA in English 1158 GMT 13 Dec 89

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 13, IRNA—Zolfeqar-5 amphibian and air force operations of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran continued in the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman Tuesday [12 December] night.

An Army commander said to IRNA aboard the command warship "Kharg" at the Persian Gulf that during the operations own [as received] forces, in blue uniforms, had chased hypothetical enemy troops, clad in orange uniforms, out of the Gulf of Oman to the mouth of the Indian Ocean.

In the operations five missile units of the Islamic Revolution's Guard Corps fired 'Silkworm' missiles into hypothetical enemy positions.

Military experts say the operations of the Navy, Air Force and Missile units as well as the Armed Forces and the IRGC in the Zolfeqar-5 operations have been very satisfactory.

New First Deputy Defense Minister Appointed

LD1312115589 Tehran IRNA in English 1058 GMT 13 Dec 89

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 13, IRNA—Mahmud Pakravan was appointed first deputy defence minister, a report said here Wednesday. The appointment was made by Minister for Defence and Armed Forces Logistics Akbar Torkan.

Pakravan was first deputy minister of Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) in the two previous cabinet terms. The IRGC Ministry was merged with Ministry of Defence forming the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces Logistics under the new cabinet which started work last September.

Borujerdi Appointed Deputy Foreign Minister

WA1312181789 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 3 Dec 89 p 2

[Text] Tehran (IRNA)—Ala'eddin Borujerdi is appointed deputy foreign minister for Asia and Oceania, it was announced here yesterday.

Borujerdi prior to his new post was the Iranian ambassador to Beijing. He is replacing Javad Mansuri who is recently appointed Iranian ambassador to Islamabad.

Interior Ministry's Announcement on Elections

LD1312114689 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Dec 89

[Text] In connection with the midterm elections for the Majles, which takes place in six constituencies next Friday, the Interior Ministry has announced that ballot boxes will be ready for the people to cast their votes from 0700 on Friday 15 December and polling booths will remain open for 10 hours in the constituencies of Tehran, Karaj, Kerman, Kashan, Kordkuy, and Kuhdasht. The Interior Ministry, in accordance with Article 56 of the Law on Majles elections, announced that election campaigns may continue until midnight tonight, 13 December. After this hour, the candidates are banned from any activity or election campaigning.

IRNA Cites Papers on Majles By-Elections

LD1312115889 Tehran IRNA in English 1019 GMT 13 Dec 89

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 13, IRNA—Two Persian dailies on Wednesday editorialized on the upcoming Majles by-elections in which deputies will be elected to fill the nine vacant seats.

The morning daily 'ABRAR' said that the most significant characteristic of a popular system is participation of the people in its affairs. ABRAR added that one of the undeniable advantages of the Islamic Republic of Iran is that since its creation 10 years ago it has repeatedly witnessed people's enthusiasm demonstrated in various elections.

Fortunately, the article added, elections held after the victory of the 1979 Islamic revolution have all been free, with no rigging and held in accordance with the Islamic principles. This, the editorial stressed, is an indication to political maturity of the Iranian people who follow sincere recommendations of their great leader, the late Imam Khomeyni who said: "Elect those who are competent from all points of view." To this end, people will elect committed Muslims who are fully aware of the society's needs, have a deep knowledge of politics, and are aware of interests of their country.

Meanwhile, the afternoon daily 'ETTELA'AT' commenting on the same subject wrote that people should elect those with no bureaucratic and capitalistic tendencies. People who do not have such inclinations, the editorial stressed, will no doubt assist the government in materialising its plans to safeguard interests of the majority.

"Today our country is in need of truely committed Muslims who could employ available resources to achieve the desired ideals," commented the daily.

It added that most of the candidates enjoy bright past political records, valuable administrative experience and strong commitment to Islam. But, the paper noted,

Friday's elections are in fact an opportunity for every voter to elect the 'most competent of all' to serve in the Majles.

Editorial on Need for 'Harmony' During Elections

NC0712173789 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 28 Nov 89

[Editorial: "Election Ethics"]

[Text] With the official announcement yesterday morning, the activities of the election campaigns of the Majles candidates in the third midterm elections got under way in six constituencies.

These will be the first elections after the imam, may the Almighty be pleased with him, and naturally they must be conducted with the great enthusiasm and demonstrate the strong interest and fervor in the various stages of decisionmaking, which together make up the country's administrative system.

Even though these midterm elections will be conducted in only six constituencies and not nationwide, it is mandatory that the spirit prevailing in all areas should reflect the healthy atmosphere of society and be imbued with understanding.

It is possible that each candidate will have a group of supporters who believe that their favored candidate is better qualified and will naturally endeavor to promote his qualities and mental and moral abilities with great effort and publicity. This is a natural and desirable phenomenon and should be welcomed and praised to the extent that in every stage of an election campaign, people should vote for their preferred candidates, with their eyes open and with a deep awareness and great confidence. This would ensure more active participation at every stage of building the structure which comprises the Islamic Republic's system.

The fundamental issue here is that support for one candidate should not be accompanied by mudslinging or contradiction of another. Support for one candidate should not be expressed by concomitant faultfinding and denigration of another candidate. The healthy atmosphere of society must be preserved at all costs.

This does not mean that there should not be no contest. Healthy competition is constructive and should be present. The issue is that electioneering, rivalry, and campaigning should not culminate in confrontation among supporters of various groups and beliefs. At all stages of the elections, from campaigning to the casting of ballots to the counting of the votes, the spirit prevailing over the activities of the supporters of various candidates should be in harmony with the spirit prevailing in our society and not create a situation wherein the healthy atmosphere of society is perhaps marred by the influence of mischief-mongering and selfishness.

The preservation of the spirit of harmony in society is certainly more valuable than the entry of one or more persons from this or that faction into the Majles. It is imperative that this point be realized fully by people of various schools of thought and that they act responsibly in this regard, bearing in mind standards and ethics. This is what society needs at this juncture.

All of us should remeber the memorable words of his eminence the imam, may God be pleased with him, who said: Elections are a divine test.

Let us strive to emerge successful from this test and prove ourselves to be the proper and sincere followers of our dear imam. The continuation of the revolution demands such sincerity and propriety.

Minister Nuri Warns Afghan 'Corrupt Elements'

LD1212183189 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1600 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] Members of Afghanistan's Eight-Party Alliance [AEPA] met with Interior Minister Nuri today. In the course of this meeting, the interior minister stated that in the course of the imposed war, and despite our many difficulties, we did not refrain from offering assistance to our Afghan brothers and sisters because of our Islamic belief and philanthropic sentiments. He said: Our country has welcomed the Afghan Muslim refugees, and they also feel that the Islamic Republic of Iran [IRI] is the best refuge for them. Unfortunately, however, alongside this friendly approach which has existed between you and us, some corrupt elements have abused our hospitality to promote immorality, forbidden deeds, narcotics, or espionage. Some are travelling in Iran illegally, that is, with no identification cards. The Iranian government, while seriously supporting the struggle of the oppressed nation of Afghanistan, will deal with the corruption, violations, and offenses committed by some of the Afghans who undermine their own prestige; and the government will halt their violations by rejecting them or by sending the offenders to camps.

At the conclusion of this meeting, the AEPA members expressed gratitude and appreciation to the IRI for its services to the Islamic revolution of Afghanistan and to the Afghan strugglers, and asked for firm response against the Afghan offenders.

UN Coordinator on Afghan Refugees Arrives 8 Dec

LD0812133289 Tehran IRNA in English 1121 GMT 8 Dec 89

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 8, IRNA—The U.N. co-ordinator for financial and humanitarian assistance to Afghan refugees Sadreddin Aqa Khan arrived here Friday and was greeted at Tehran airport by deputy foreign minister for international affairs Manuchehr Mottaki.

During his stay here, Aqa Khan is scheduled to meet with Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and Minister

of Interior Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Abdollah Nuri, and will file a report on the status of Afghan refugees in Iran.

Iran is host to some 2 million Afghans.

Letter of Understanding Signed

LD1112114189 Tehran IRNA in English 1754 GMT 10 Dec 89

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 10, IRNA—Iran and United Nations inked a letter of understanding here today to expand cooperation in the issues relevant to the Afghan refugees in Iran.

Deputy Foreign Minister for International Affairs Manushehr Mottaki and visiting UN envoy Sadreddin Aqa Khan signed the letter in which establishment of a coordination bureau has been predicted. "Projects for helping the Afghan brothers would take wider dimensions in the wake of this letter," Mottaki said in the meeting.

Aqa Khan replied that the United Nations has prepared a wide-scale program for the return of the Afghan emigrants to their homeland, for which necessary grounds should also be prepared. He termed the aid extended to the Afghan refugees as 'trivial' and said only dlrs. 1.6 billion has been put at the U.N. disposal for a two-year period in this regard.

Aqa Khan arrived here Saturday at the invitation of Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati. He is in charge of coordination of humanitarian economic aid to the Afghan refugees.

Editorial on Return to Power of Afghan King

NC1212132689 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 5 Dec 89 p 2

[Editorial: "U.S., USSR Might Have Agreed on Zahir Shah"]

[Text] A few days before the Malta summit, the Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze held a meeting with the former Afghan King Zahir Shah in the Italian capital of Rome.

The meeting took place amidst reports that the Americans too had increased their contacts with the ex-king, in the preceding months.

It is, however, certain that part of the Malta superpower meet hinged on the Afghanistan issue. Judging from these contacts it may be granted that the two world powers might have opened a back door to the settlement of the Afghan crisis by reaching agreement over the leadership of Zahir Shah in the future scene of his country.

But, what has prompted Moscow and Washington to think of Zahir Shah as an alternative? A matter-of-factly approach will inevitably lead us to the weaknesses of the Afghan Mujahidin as the fertile ground on which the superpowers are busy to plant a government led by the former king. Among these weaknesses, of course, the shortcomings of the seven-party alliance based in Pakistan stand out like a sore thumb.

Sebghatullah Mojaddedi, head of the interim Afghan government, who is now in the U.S. for medical treatment, too has had contacts with some American officials in recent days. It is quite possible that the Americans might be trying to deliver home a message with the Afghan leader not to oppose the coming into power of the former king.

What makes such a possibility plausible is the fact that Mojaddedi and another Afghan Mujahidin leader Ahmad Gailani has always maintained distant but rather warm relations with the ex-monarch. Besides, the attitude of head of the Islamic Party Yunis Khalis, and Leader of Islamic Revolution Movement Mawlawi Mohammad Nabi towards Zahir Shah too can be interpreted as moderate.

Meanwhile Golbuddin Hekmatyar, leader of the Islamic Party of Afghanistan, Burhanuddin Rabbani, head of Afghanistan's Islamic Association and 'Abdul Rasul Sayyaf of Islamic Unity are very much opposed to the emergence of the ex-shah at the helm of the political power in the country.

By the way if fulfilled, the design for the return of Zahir Shah is a major drawback as far as the Islamic forces of Afghanistan are concerned. Such a development (Zahir Shah's assumption of power) is only indicative of the fact that the Islamic forces, drawing upon their Islamic spirit and culture, succeeded in driving out occupation forces but failed in later stages of their movement. In fact, they toiled and bore the burden of fighting a dreadful war machine, but, outside elements now seem to be reaping the fruit of their sacrificial efforts. A pity indeed!

By the conduct of affairs it appears that the United Nations will spearhead the apparatus the superpowers will use in preparing the way for the resumption of power in Afghanistan by the ex-king Zahir Shah.

Velayati Meets With UN's Perez de Cuellar

NC1312075389 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 13 Dec 89

[Text] Mr Velayati, our country's foreign minister who is currently in New York to attend the UN General Assembly session and review the progress of the talks on UN Security Council Resolution 598, met UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar last night.

During this meeting, issues pertaining to the progress of Resolution 598 were reviewed. Our foreign minister's talks with the UN secretary general last night took place after the latter had met with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz.

According to the Central News Unit, no report has been released on the issues discussed during these meetings.

Diplomatic sources at UN Headquarters have stated, however, that there is a possibility the UN Security Council may present some new initiatives regarding the progress of the Resolution 598.

Comments on New York Meeting

LD1312110189 Tehran IRNA in English 0815 GMT 13 Dec 89

[Text] United Nations, Dec. 13, IRNA—Iran's Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati held first round of negotiations on Iran-Iraq peace talks with United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar here Tuesday night. Velayati arrived here Monday night for talks with the U.N. Secretary General on resumption of stalled Iran-Iraq peace talks and also to attend the U.N. General Assembly's annual meeting on apartheid and racism.

Speaking to reporters after the meeting Velayati said, "If Iraq accepts Iran's latest proposal on simultaneous withdrawal from occupied Iranian territories to internationally-recognized borders and exchange of prisoners of war, implementation of other articles of the U.N. Resolution 598 will be accelerated."

More on Iran's latest proposal he told reporters that it is based on Paragraph 41 of the U.N. chief's report to the Security Council on the process of peace talks. He added that the Islamic Republic of Iran has so far accepted all proposals and plans of the secretary general and his special envoy, Jan Eliasson. Velayati also expressed hope that the Iraqi foreign minister would give his government's reply to the U.N. chief on the Iranian proposal on Wednesday.

On his two-hour talks with Perez de Cuellar, he said that they focused on the outcome of Eliasson's recent visit to Tehran and Baghdad.

As for direct dialogue with Iraqi foreign minister, Velayati said that the last 15 rounds of direct talks have not been fruitful. 'Despite this the Islamic Republic is ready to embark on direct negotiations under the supervision of the U.N. secretary general' he stressed.

On Tuesday Velayati held separate talks with Canadian and Finnish foreign ministers discussing the process of peace negotiations and other issues of mutual interests. Foreign Minister Pertti Paasio renewed his earlier invitation to Velayati to visit Helsinki. Velayati also met the French deputy foreign minister on Tuesday discussing the process of the U.N. Resolution 598 and expansion of bilateral relations.

KEYHAN Commentary on Al-Mu'awwad 'Murder'

NC1112114589 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 26 Nov 89 p 20

[J. Keshavarz commentary]

[Text] Following the murder of Lebanese President Rene al-Mu'awwad, Iraq accused Iran and Syria of involvement in this crime. AL-THAWRAH, organ of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime, wrote: "This detestable crime, which was perpetrated either by Iran or Syria or by both of them together, is a wicked plot against Lebanon and the Arab nation."

BBC radio also tried to indicate the involvement of Hizballah, and by implication the Islamic Republic of Iran, in al-Mu'awwad's murder.

In order to understand the reason for the allegations by Iraqi and other mass media, it is important to study and assess the outcome of Rene al-Mu'awwad's murder. We should see which country and which group would benefit the most by killing Al-Mua'wwad and, basically speaking, to whose advantage this murder and the strategy of continued tension in Lebanon is.

1. Michel 'Awn's faction: The appointment of Rene al-Mu'awwad at al-Qulay'at Airbase placed Michel 'Awn in a dangerous situation, which was further exacerbated by the announcement of "regional" support—especially by Syria—and "international" support. Meanwhile, since 'Awn had only Iraq and Israel on his side, he felt that the countdown to his fall had begun with the establishment of Al-Mu'awwad's presidency and the formation of the Salim al-Huss government. Thus, from the very beginning, 'Awn repeatedly announced that "if all the world adopts a stand against me, I will act alone and continue to strive to break the al-Ta'if pact and its mentors."

Michel 'Awn's attempt to destroy the headquarters of Maronite Bishop Nasrallah Sfayr in Beirut, his contempt for Sfayr, and the organizing of demonstrations by extremist Maronites against Al-Mu'awwad's appointment were manifestations of 'Awn's opposition to the appointment of the Lebanese president ...and 'Awn thought that with the killing of Al-Mu'awwad, he would become the leading Maronite personality.

2. Israel: The "continuation of the crisis" in Lebanon was and is Israel's continuous strategy in Lebanon. A strong and centralized government in Lebanon will make the continued occupation of South Lebanon, Israel's support for the Phalangists, and its effective political and military intervention in this region difficult. What suits Israel in Lebanon is political chaos and the continuation of the strategy of crisis, so that in due course, it can annex the southern part of Lebanon.

With the coming to power of Rene al-Mu'awwad, it was expected that reforms would be introduced that would give the Lebanese Government and regime greater harmony and stability. And this was exactly opposed to Israel's policy and interests. Thus, the Israeli Government, which had never shown a positive reaction to Al-Mu'awwad's appointment, stated immediately after his murder that "the assassination of Al-Mu'awwad showed that the presence of Israeli forces in Lebanon is still necessary."

3. Iraq: Iraq has exploited the Lebanese crisis for two reasons: its "traditional antagonism toward Syria" and its "favors toward the West and Israel." Iraq's unstinting support for 'Awn, making it 'Awn's number one ally and supporter, was a result of this policy.

With Al-Mu'awwad's appointment, Syria emerged as the main victor in the Lebanese incidents. Only because of the Saudi threat that if it did not accept the al-Ta'if conference it would be deprived of Saudi Arabia's financial assistance did Iraq accept the decisions of the al-Ta'if conference and Al-Mu'awwad's appointment. Naturally it was seeking an opportunity to make up for the defeat its policy had suffered at the hands of Syria. With the murder of Al-Mu'awwad and the exacerbation of tension in Lebanon, the possibility for 'Awn to gain power and to form a pro-Iraqi and anti-Syrian camp increased, even though 'Awn and Iraq lost this opportunity with the rapid appointment of a new president and of a prime minister and cabinet.

Al-Mu'awwad's murder was a plot organized by the 'Awn-Israel-Iraq triangle.

Closure of Islamic Magazine in Turkey Noted

NC1312093989 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1700 GMT 10 Dec 89

[Text] The directorate of police in Istanbul has banned the publication of the magazine SAHADET. The magazine was first published in 1987. It openly publicized and supported Islam in the 13 editions that have been published so far.

In a statement which was published in the magazine OBJECTIVE, the chief editor of SAHADET said that publication of the magazine was banned by the Turkish police officials on 13 October and that the decision was conveyed to the publishers. He also informed the readers of SAHADET that the publication of the magazine would be legally impossible.

Cultural Program of 5-Year Plan Discussed

NC1112160789 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 3 Dec 89 p 6

[From the Report on Cultural Objectives of the 5-Year Plan]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted]

Propaganda Against Islam and the Islamic Revolution

The nature of the Islamic revolution and its objectives arouse continuous animosity on the part of world oppression. It is therefore necessary that we utilize the most modern techniques and disseminate books, magazines, films, and television serials, and we should convene seminars, political and cultural gatherings, and set up radio stations in the Persian language.... [ellipses as published] Thus, an extensive campaign must be launched against the induction of anti-Islamic or anti-revolution sentiment.

The dissemination of books such as "The Satanic Verses" in the West and the serial "Shalom, Salaam" in Great Britain and the feature film "Khastegaran" which are being shown simultaneously in the east and west of our country, are manifestations of the destructive actions of these powers in such an environment. The immense planning and investment of the reactionary countries and the agents of world oppression and counterrevolutionary groups abroad may be added to the above actions.

According to the Voice and Vision report, there are 42 radio transmitters in various parts of the world that are broadcasting in the Persian language. The technology of transmitting photographs from neighboring countries—at times to 14 television channels including direct relay from BBC's First Program and the Channel 2 on French television—provide wide coverage to some countries. This is the situation even before the [use of] satellites which will shortly link the region with a strong network.

To the list of the above factors, we may include those internal Westernized elements which serve as a conduit for the transfer of Western culture and influence into the country through the dissemination and distribution of clothes, magazines, films, and audio and video cassettes which propagate an alien culture.

Cultural Technology

The world is constantly changing under the influence of technological progress. The daily-increasing presence of electronics in all areas and the swift and extensive changes in this field in all areas has also encompassed the sphere of culture. Dazzling changes in data collection and preserving systems, as well as satellite links and audio-visual aids have raised new issues in culture around the world. Thus, it can be foreseen that a country like Japan will shortly be swamped by data from telex, telecopy, video telexes, and so on, while some Third World countries are still striving to bridge the distances of information and communications with the world of today and to create a strategic balance in protecting their very existence and national culture.

Therefore, attention to "electronic colonialism," whose reins are in the hands of the multinational companies and oppressive powers is one of the important issues which should be taken into account by other countries when trying to plan.

As regards satellite systems, the manufacture of the latest Direct Broadcasting System [DBS] [preceding words, acronym in English], a direct radio and television system, has created the possibility of setting up a transponder, which transmits the waves, in any of the satellites, thus providing the prospect of directly receiving television and radio programs from personal receivers without any contact with earth stations. This

system is now active (on a regional basis) over Japan. Even though this has been opposed, because it conflicts with countries' national security, it is extended to cover conferences and international gatherings. However, it is expected that in the coming years and following international consensus, the extent of the coverage of such satellites will exceed the limited range and will provide coverage over more extensive areas.

However, one must keep in mind that in tandem with progress in such systems, certain systems to combat them have also been devised, such has the establishment of stations that produce static on the earth [terminals], which prevents the above systems from functioning.

On the other hand, the systems for production of television antennas are changing and progressing with such speed that attempts are being made to make it possible to receive television programs from satellites with small dishes (presently with a diameter of 2 meters) or in the shape of a ball with a smaller diameter for coverage of areas in the radius of 500 meters to 1 kilometer. However, by using cables, the transmission of its waves can be prevented in a particular area, by directly transmitting them to personal receivers.

At present, the cost of these antennas is thousands of dollars, which is expected to decrease and to be more available on the market. Similarly, in addition to the vast Western radio networks which are boosted by satellite systems and thousands of terrestrial relays, some new phenomena known as Audio ROM [preceding word, acronym in English], the digital recording of the audio and video have been identified as the best and latest mode of presenting music as well the picture.

The above are in the form of diskettes which resemble computer diskettes. They are very compact and light, while at the same time resistant to magnetic fields with a life of 30 years. It is expected that soon these waves will reach Asian countries as well.

In today's cultural technology, there are other systems as well, including facsimile, photo-newspapers, membership in central library computer networks, audio-visual computerized equipment, portable systems, and so on; and we are daily witnessing a rash of PC's and printers within the country that can use these systems appropriately. [passage omitted]

Domestic Telecommunication Systems

According to the Communications Department's plans, the 5-Year Plan for 1368-72 [21 March 1989-20 March 1993] will play an effective role in the expansion of the Voice and Vision. This includes a number of microwave channels, which, in addition to the intercity links, will also cater to the special needs and to transmit the Voice and Vision, world orbits [madarat-e doniya], and all other needs, from 38,528 channels in Aban 1368 [23 October-21 November 1979] to 150,528 channels by the end of the year 1372 [20 March 1993].

Similarly, in the course of the 5-Year Plan, five new antennas have been added to the three already present at the earth stations which provide the country's international telecommunication links. In addition, the launching of the independent satellite of the Islamic Republic of Iran will result in the consolidation of 2000 domestic communication points (telephones and television). [passage omitted]

Supreme Court President Delivers Friday Sermons

LD0512114189 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1540 GMT 1 Dec 89

[First and second sermons by 'Abdolkarim Musavi-Ardabili, Supreme Court president, at Tehran University on 1 December—recorded]

[Excerpts] [First sermon] In the name of God the compassionate, the merciful. [passage omitted] If you have something very precious and valuable to safeguard and protect, you would find some place or some one to keep it in trust for you. For instance, if one has a child whom one holds dear, or if one has a very precious possession, one is forever living in fear of this possession or this child being subjected to attacks or betrayal. Then one tries to find someone able to protect his child or his possession against attacks and betrayal. [passage omitted]

Revolution, revolutionary Islam, and the revolution we have at the moment have their own lifespan from conception to birth, growth, fruition, lack of growth, and eventually death. All world revolutions have gone through these stages, be they just or unjust revolutions. At times, even those who were guardians of the revolution would neglect their responsibilities and cause the revolution to die prematurely. Our revolution is an Islamic revolution. Islam is eternal and will not die, Islam is a religion which will last forever. Therefore, our revolution is everlasting as well. It will not die as a result of natural progression, unless, God forbid, consciously or unconsciously, we neglect our religious duties and cause the revolution to suffer a series of problems. In order to stop such an eventuality, we should know our revolution, its slogans, its principles, its foundations, its culture, and its path. We should have the will and determination to protect the revolution as you have done up to now. [passage omitted]

We are, at present, in a period of reconstruction. We should take advantage of the vast opportunities that God has put at our disposal, such as land, energy, sky, human resources, woodlands, fields, and so on. We should not neglect them. We can use these resources to our advantage on our way towards self-sufficiency. [passage omitted]

We are a revolutionary society; we should reduce the number of public holidays; we should reduce the number

of unemployed; we shoul
lize all the facilities at ou
and should not allow t
[passage omitted]

ld turn to production and mobi-
ur disposal; we should work hard
these resources to go to waste.

[Second sermon] In th
sionate, the merciful. T
tyrdom of Ayatollah Sey
upon him. [passage omit
anniversary of the demi
revolutionary figure kill
Memorial services hav
Fuman, Rasht, and sever
a school is being built in
of Moddaress. These are
do; that is, appreciating
selfless and served Isla
condolences to all the re
are fond of him, on his

e name of God, the compas-
Today coincides with the mar-
yed Hasan Moddaress, peace be
tted] The second occasion is the
ise of Martyr Mirza Kuchek [a
led at the time of Reza Shah].
e been held in his honor in
ral other places. I also heard that
Kashmar to honor the memory
very worthy and useful things to
those personalities who were
m and the revolution. I offer
evolutionaries and all those who
martyrdom.

Concerning last week, Ba
we must speak about the
basij offered valuable se
tion; that is, a very high
basij and great numbers
We are talking of over
teers—a very interesting
able services. God willi
readiness, contrary to w
going to finish, we wo
readiness so that we wou
must be praised, apprec
ments and facilities shou
achieve success along th

asij Week, as I mentioned earlier
e basij in great detail. Truly, the
rvices to Islam and the revolu-
level of training was given to the
of fighters were sent to the front.
2, 3, or even 5 million volun-
figure. They gave highly valu-
ling, if they were to maintain
hat they are saying that they are
uld maintain and upgrade our
ld be ready for the future. They
iated and valued; their require-
ld be provided so that they can
is sacred path, God willing.

Another issue I want to
gentlemen, the sisters, t
this: I have said we m
potential. By this I do no
is true I mentioned mine
power, and other such m
thing. One of the gifts Al
and is highly valuable an
seminary at Qom. This
less blessings. Everyone
the clergy] is a graduate
imam to the esteemed r
who are currently servin
blessings from Qom. T
laid by the capable han
Ha'eri; and now, praise
21,000 students, so we
various research project
reminder that it is appro
Qom. Qom is short of b
have the capacity to ho
refugees have attacked it
pressure now, in view
capacity, housing, sewag
seminary itself, however
are libraries in Qom n
figure. Qom needs more

discuss with the listeners, the
the people, our dear people, is
ust strive to make use of our
t mean economic issues alone. It
es, forests, nature, energy, man-
matters; however, I mean every-
mighty God has granted us now
nd should be appreciated is this
seminary has brought us count-
who is serving in every rank [of
of Qom. From his holiness the
martyrs, to all these great men
ng in various places, they are all
his seminary's foundation was
nd of the late Grand Ayatollah
e be to God, there are about
hear, studying and working on
ts there. I only wish to say as a
priate to pay greater attention to
asic urban facilities. It does not
ld such a large population. The
t. Qom is, therefore, under some
of its water resources, streets
e, and other such facilities. The
, requires many libraries. There
ow, but far below the needed
e libraries.

When we were nothing more than religious students in Qom, we dreamed of having a transmitting station for the seminary. What is wrong with having a transmitter in the seminary? Why should the Vatican have one? Why do the centers of other religions and sects have them? So much research work, so many scientific products, which are in the hands of these research workers and the lecturers, all these highly honorable professors in Islamic science, divinity, religious studies, philosophy, logic, Arab literature, interpretation and traditional science—they are all concentrated in Qom. Would it be wrong if Qom were to prepare special programs for the country or for interested listeners around the world? Why should it not have a transmitter? Of course, this is a need, it is one of our oldest dreams, whose roots go back 30 or 40 years. In those days we were dreaming of this and our dream has not yet come true. I hope that, God willing, the Islamic Republic of Iran will realize this wish through proper planning.

The seminary has other problems too. They say the seminary is facing hygiene and treatment problems. It also has problems of insufficient urban facilities and other such things. If these were met, it would become a center for ideology, where the lofty ideas of our sources of emulation that we had in the past—from the late Akhund to the late Sheykh and their disciples up to the contemporary figures—would be promoted. If these shortages were removed to some extent, God willing, the outcome of their work would increase several fold. This is the last point I wished to discuss. [passage omitted]

Khangiran Gas Well Becomes Operational

NC0812085589 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 8 Dec 89

[Text] Well No 23 of the Khangiran gas field in Sarakhs with an output of 1.5 cubic meters of gas daily became operational yesterday.

IRNA reports that this well is the first large-scale project which was completed according to international standards by employees of the Khangiran exploration and production unit by spending one-third of the projected expenditures.

The well was sunk within the framework of plans to expand the gas distribution network and to increase the use of gas reserves in the country's northeast area.

Correction to Khamene'i on Western Culture

NC0812175089

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Khamene'i Speech on Impact of Western Culture," published in the Iran subsection of the 7 December Near East & South Asia DAILY REPORT, page 62, column two:

paragraph one, last sentence to paragraph two: ...the world over. They corrupted generations.

Today if you were to go and see the same countries which are considered as having been subjected to colonialism, such as the countries of Africa and Latin America, you will see the extent of the moral corruption of their people, which is extreme. They did not become so debauched by themselves. It was the planning of colonialism and oppression that brought them to this state, so that they may be safe from these people's mischief, attacks, and retaliation as well as these people's awakening, and so that they may preserve their empire of satanic, diabolical power which is in the hands of the apparatus of world oppression and tyranny.

In past decades, since the beginning of the rule of the accursed Pahlavi dynasty, the same trend, which had been initiated much earlier, was accelerated against our people. However, during the rule of this dynasty, which was installed by the West and was its lackey, the West did whatever it could to spread Western culture in our society. Unfortunately, they were successful here as well.

Today if you see... (supplying indistinct passage)

Paragraph three, sentence one to paragraph four: ...today and see how they legalized homosexuality in the United States, as they did earlier in Great Britain. They did not have any shame in making it official and legal, in doing something that we should even feel ashamed to mention. God knows, I feel ashamed even to talk about something that they are doing so openly and publicly and then announcing it. However, our people should understand what foundation the family could have in a society where two people of the same sex can marry, where the marriage of two men or two women is legal. You can see why today the people of the United States, the people of Europe—not the leaders and not the propaganda machines, but the masses of the common men—are suffering from the weakening of family foundations. Men and women are suffering equally because of the dismemberment of the family and are unhappy, and this is intensifying every day; this is the final blow. No human being can taste the true flavor of human life without it. They are destroying this genuine foundation.

What are they... (supplying indistinct passage, rewording)

Correction to Shamkani Details Maneuvers

LD1212124689

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Shamkani Details Maneuvers," published in the Iran subsection of the 11 December Near East & South Asia DAILY REPORT, page 70, end of column one to column two:

paragraph three, only sentence: ...of the Islamic Republic of Iran in confronting the enemies and repelling any possible aggression.

As for the presence... (supplying dropped line).

Pakistan

Bhutto Discusses Domestic Issues, Opposition

BK1212170689 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] The prime minister, Ms Benazir Bhutto, has said the democratic government is keen to concentrate on development work to enable the people to lead a respectable life. Talking to newsmen in Islamabad today, she said the People's Party government has been elected by the people of all the four provinces on the basis of the manifesto and policies which have already started taking shape over the last 1 year. The prime minister again extended her hand for conciliation toward the opposition and asked it to pull out its negative tactics so that the government can smoothly implement its development programs. The government is ready to talk about a broad-based government with the moderate elements in the opposition. The prime minister rejected the opposition's talk of mid-term elections, as a ploy for their political aims and asked the opposition leaders to gracefully accept the results of the elections which have already been held. Ms Benazir Bhutto said people know well what the 10 years' rule of those in the IJI [Islami Jamhoori Ittehad] gave the country. Besides bringing in a heroin and Kalashnikov culture, corruption, and unemployment, there was a sellout in the Durand Line and the nuclear reprocessing plant. As against this, the present government has given the country a new prestige in the comity of nations. Economic assistance flowed into Pakistan even when that of other countries was being reduced. The prime minister said the present government secured a new nuclear power plant from China and was taking up the projects like Karachi mass transport and (Mowai) tunnel.

Full attention was being paid to the country's defense requirements. The United States was providing 60 F-16 planes, more than the previous regime could get in its 10 years. As against the humiliating and degrading posture adopted by the previous leaders, in the name of cricket diplomacy toward India, the present government is dealing with it on an equal footing.

Ms Benazir Bhutto referred to the development and welfare work launched in all four provinces under the people's program and regretted obstacles being created in its way in two provinces.

About the forthcoming meeting of the interprovincial coordination committee to which chief ministers of all the four provinces have been invited, the prime minister said it will be confined to noncontentious issue to build up confidence on both sides.

She described as positive the opposition's recent talks with the government on the issue of women's seat in the National Assembly. The prime minister regretted what she called the unfair attitude in leveling baseless allegations against the government and its ministers. She disclosed that the government had received reports

about the opposition's plans to build up public agitation after holding public meetings in various cities. She hoped that the reports were not true and better sense would prevail.

The prime minister deplored the utterances of the Punjab chief minister against the federal government while on foreign soil and said this was detrimental to the federation.

Criticizing the opening of the Punjab bank and talk of provincial TV and power system, she said: Where will this lead to if the other provinces also followed this?

About the deletion by the Supreme Court of the appending portion of the Lahore High Court judgment about the appointment of Lahore high court judges, the prime minister said this was done on the request of the federal government, following an understanding between the president and herself to resolve the question politically in the national interest. She denied that the government had withdrawn its case, or that the attorney general, Mr Yahya Bakhtiar, had resigned in protest.

President Confers Award on Turkish Navy Chief

BK1212142389 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1400 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] At a special function of the Presidency in Islamabad today, President Ghulam Ishaq Khan conferred the military award Nishan-i Imtiaz on the commander of the Turkish naval forces, Admiral Erfan Sarbuled. The award was conferred on him in recognition of his efforts for promoting the relations between Pakistan and Turkey and for improving cooperation between the navies of the two countries.

Earlier, Admiral Erfan Sarbuled called on the president and discussed matters of bilateral interest.

Yaqub Khan Departs for Sri Lanka, Maldives

BK1212123189 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] The foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, left today on a visit to Sri Lanka and the Maldives as special envoy of the prime minister. He will review progress on SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] matters with the leaders of the two countries and discuss the scheduling of the fifth SAARC summit.

Spokesman Rejects Report of Alleged Kabul Bombing

BK1312024189 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 13 Dec 89

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman rejects a report relating to an aerial bombing on Kabul which alleges that the bomber took off from Pakistan. The spokesman also terms as baseless a report that the Soviet ambassador lodged a protest with the Government of Pakistan on the alleged bombing.

Editorial Warns of Division of Afghanistan

BK1112162689 Rawalpindi HAIDER in Urdu 30 Nov 89 p 3

[Editorial: "Afghanistan Issue and the Responsibility of the Afghan Leaders"]

[Text] The president of the Afghan interim government, Professor Sebghatullah Mojaddedi, called on President George Bush in the White House a couple of days ago. He held detailed talks with the U.S. President in the light of the Western media reports that the United States has been shifting its policy on Afghanistan. Later, a White House spokesman told newsmen that President Bush reaffirmed U.S. assistance to the Afghan interim government with the aim of attaining the right of self-determination and a political solution to the issue. According to the spokesman, President Bush asked the interim government to intensify its efforts to form a stable and broad-based government in Kabul, one that enjoys the support of all the Afghan people.

It must be noted that Professor Sebghatullah Mojaddedi made it clear that the objective of his visit to the United States was to acquire anti-aircraft weapons from U.S. authorities. The Afghan mujahidin circles, however, also expect that the Afghanistan problem will be discussed along with other global issues at the meeting to be held between Gorbachev and George Bush next month and that George Bush will urge the Soviet president to withdraw support to the Najibullah regime in Kabul.

Irrespective of the expectation of the Afghan mujahidin, the tendency of the Soviet Union at present indicates that it is not prepared to desert the Najibullah regime at any cost. The Soviet Union would never tolerate the establishment of a totally pro-American government in Kabul so close to its borders—a perennial cause for anxiety. However, it will definitely not have any objection to establishing a government in Kabul that is moderate and comprised of all parties. If the Afghan Interim Government broadens its base and provides reasonable positions to all parties, most of the obstacles preventing a solution to the dispute will be overcome. It is a matter of surprise to the circles interested in a solution to the Afghanistan dispute that the full attention of the Afghan Interim Government leaders is at present concentrated more on acquiring arms than establishing a broad-based government. They have also been assured by the United States that the dispatch of weapons will continue. Saudi Arabia is also in the forefront in providing assistance. Meanwhile, the supply of Soviet weapons to the the Kabul regime continues.

Under these circumstances, how can a peaceful solution to the dispute be expected? The foremost issue in resolving this issue lies in ending the confrontation and conflict between the Afghan Armed Forces and the

Afghan mujahidin and thereafter, in forming a government comprised of all parties. It is clear the Najibullah regime cannot be eliminated by military strength. Of course, this can definitely be achieved through understanding and dialogue.

After the withdrawal of the Soviet forces, the Afghan mujahidin did not achieve any notable success. Now that conspicuous differences have surfaced in their ranks, it is futile to expect any significant achievements from them. Some observers believe the United States wants to see an area inside Afghanistan in which an Afghan mujahidin government can be established. In view of the continuous supply of American weapons to the mujahidin, this opinion of the observers cannot be totally ignored. Afghan leaders should know that if this scheme is really implemented, Afghanistan will be divided under two governments and thus will be torn in two. Sagacity demands they should not take part in any plan that will divide their country. The Najibullah government should be unseated as a result of dialogue and understanding or it should be included in the broad-based government. At any cost, Afghanistan should not be divided.

It is also clear that since the Soviet troop pullout, the citizens of one and the same country are fighting among themselves and are killing each other. This situation should end. Afghan leaders who want to see Afghanistan united and to save their soil from bloodshed, should keep in mind the interests of Afghan people instead of fighting the war of the superpowers.

Awami National Party Leader Palijo Quits

BK1212024889 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] Rasul Bux Palijo, the secretary general of the Awami National Party, resigned from his post and the party membership today. ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN, quoting a press release issued by Palijo's secretary, says the resignation was sent to the party chief, Khan Abdul Wali Khan, yesterday.

Sri Lanka

Pakistani Foreign Minister Meets Premadasa 13 Dec

BK1312094589 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 0908 GMT 13 Dec 89

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Dec 13 (LANKAPUVATH)—Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan called on Sri Lankan President Ranasinghe Premadasa this morning. Official sources said Mr. Khan, here as special envoy of Pakistan Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, will also call on Prime Minister D.B. Wijetunge and Foreign Minister Ranjan Wijeratne during his two day visit.

The Pakistan foreign minister arrived in Colombo last night.

Minister on Soviet Visit, Ties With India

BK1312095289 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 0903 GMT 13 Dec 89

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Dec 13 (LANKAPUVATH)—State Minister for Information A.J. Ranasinghe said today in Parliament that President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union and President Ranasinghe Premadasa of Sri Lanka had the same vision and were following the same path. Mr. Ranasinghe, speaking during the discussions on the votes of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at the committee stage of the 1990 budget, said that during his recent visit to the Soviet Union he had discussions with important Foreign Ministry officials who had high praise for President Premadasa's thinking and policies. They were fully appreciative of them.

Mr. Ranasinghe said President Premadasa was on the correct road to the correct destination. The minister said, that at 'Sucharita,' the private residence of President Premadasa were displayed the portraits of Mahatma Gandhi, Ramakrishna Paramahmsa, Swami Vivekananda and Jawaharlal Nehru.

India was Sri Lanka's closest friend, but that did not mean that Sri Lanka should be India's slave. There was nothing wrong in stating that Sri Lanka's relations with India were strained as this was a fact known to the whole world.

Mr. Ranasinghe commended Foreign Minister Ranjan Wijeratne for the manner in which the country's diplomatic establishment was now being run.

Government Says EPRLF Counterfeiting Money

BK1312101189 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 0912 GMT 13 Dec 89

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Dec 13 (LANKAPUVATH)—A campaign by EPRLF [Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front] to introduce counterfeit Sri Lankan currency into the market has been bared. A government communique issued this afternoon states the EPRLF has printed around 50 lakhs of the rupees five hundred Sri Lankan note. Already about 30 lakhs have been put into circulation in the North and the East. The aim is to "cripple the economy; convert it into genuine currency for the purchase of arms and other equipment."

The counterfeit notes have the following discrepancies: "the absence of the water mark; the forged note has a yellow shade on the face of the note which is not so prominent in the genuine note; the counterfeit note is a little rough in texture; in the counterfeit the orange shade on the face of the note just above the elephant is darker; the flowers on the left corner on the face of the note are not very clear as in the genuine note and it spills over onto the edge of the note; the denomination 500 on the

left bottom corner of the face of the note is somewhat indistinct as compared with the genuine note; the counterfeit note is a little smaller than the genuine one; the counterfeit note has the security thread [as received]; the serial number series that has been used is J/6 660225. This number is carried on in most of the notes and the date on the note is 1.1.85 as in the genuine note."

Tamil Attacks Seen as Ploy To Extend IPKF Stay

BK1312090189 Colombo SUN in English 5 Dec 89 p 5

[Editorial: "Vavuniya Reality"]

[Text] The Ghosts Force has struck again: And barely twenty four hours after the Lankan Foreign Minister ordered the military to disband that illegal army.

While the Minister and military high command toured the strife-torn east over the weekend giving new orders to the security forces to restore law and order while removing the menace that's 'TNA' [Tamil National Army] the phantoms of [Northeastern Province] Chief Minister Perumal ambushed Lankan soldiers killing fourteen of them in Vavuniya in the north.

This unprovoked attack on the Lankan soldiers on patrol by the TNA could set off a chain reaction of military confrontation that will invariably generate tensions and general destabilisation in Vavuniya and neighbouring Mannar.

The Indian troops have reportedly planned to move out of these two districts soon under the phased programme.

One cannot therefore rule out the possibility that the TNA attack was a deliberate attempt to jeopardise the pullout programme.

The EPRLF [Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front] which runs the provincial administration of north-east regions depends on the IPKF [Indian Peacekeeping Force] to survive in power. Even the instant army of TNA cannot really save it from imminent attacks from the militarily superior LTTE [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam] as soon as the Indians leave Lanka.

But if they could prolong the Indian pullout the EPRLF will be able to extend its life-time without facing serious problems. And that provides a credible clue to the current TNA attacks on Lankan forces aimed at convincing India reconsidering the pullout schedule.

In November the TNA went on the rampage against Lankan forces ironically after EPRLF sought their deployment in the east. And not even before the Indians pull out of Vavuniya it had attacked Lankan soldiers obviously expecting a retaliation that could make India think twice about their [withdrawal] schedules.

It is a transparent ploy and provided good reasons for Lankan forces to act with extreme caution and avoid falling into the trap set by them.

If India continues with the pullout regardless of these new skirmishes and intrigue, the ground situation in the north and east will probably change and certainly not for the better. Unless of course the EPRLF and the LTTE are brought into a new dialogue with Sri Lanka acting as the intermediary.

With absolutely no visible hopes of such development one can only be despondent about the future of the north-eastern region.

On the other hand if the situation here warrants heavy military deployment of Lankan troops, the security situation in south and central Lanka will be badly affected leading to new crises. That seems to be a part of a master-plan by some treacherous elements.

The authorities must also take a serious view about the imminent internecine battles between the LTTE and other Tamil groups led by EPRLF which will invariably have a backlash on the overall security as well on the safety of all ethnic groups living in those vulnerable regions.

How prepared are the security forces to encounter such eventualities?

130 Killed in Fresh Upsurge of Violence

BK1212163689 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Dec 89

[Text] Reports from Colombo speak of more deaths during the past 24 hours in the fresh upsurge of violence in Sri Lanka. PTI [PRESS TRUST OF INDIA] quoting security sources says that at least 69 people have been killed in extremist related violence in the Sinhala majority central and southern parts of the island during the period. With this, the death toll in the violence since Sunday [10 December] has gone up to well over 130 in regrouping of the JVP [Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna—People's Liberation Front] extremists. [sentence as heard] One report says that Sri Lankan Government today summoned the National Security Council, which is the country's top military organization, to investigate the sudden upsurge of violence.

Communique on Violent Incidents, Casualties

BK1312085889 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 0804 GMT 13 Dec 89

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Dec 13 (LANKAPUVATH)—Security forces and police killed eleven subversives in separate incidents yesterday. A government communique issued today states that at Ruwangirikanda in the North Central Province, during an operation by the police, 5 subversives were shot dead. Two 12 bore shot guns, three 16

bore shot guns, cartridges, locally made hand bombs, a landmine and a large quantity of services uniforms were recovered. The communique also states that on police arriving at the scene of a bus being on fire, in Kurunegala, subversives opened fire at the police. The fire was returned in which one subversive was killed.

In the Uva Province district of Badulla, five subversives were shot dead by security forces at Ovadella, the government communique states. It further states that during a search operation in the Badulla District, security forces arrested two hundred and five suspected subversives and detained 16 for further questioning.

In the North Central Province of Polonnaruwa, police arrested a hardcore subversive and recovered shot guns. During an operation conducted by security forces in Galapatha in the Sabaragamuwa Province, five 12 bore shot guns, four 16 bore shot guns, locally made hand grenades and mail bags were recovered. They also recovered the weapons of the late provincial council member Leslie Satanwela.

During operations conducted by the security forces in the Sabaragamuwa Province's Kegalla area, 16 subversives were arrested and ninety identity cards recovered.

It further states that five subversives gave themselves up to the security forces, in the same area. The communique also states that fifteen subversives were taken into custody at Nugegoda in the Colombo District, by the security forces, while one person gave himself up. In the Southern Province district of Hambantota, security forces raided a hideout and arrested three hardcore subversives. Subversives set fire to the Mahaweli Development Authority office in the same area.

In Matara, subversives fired at a security forces mobile patrol injuring two soldiers. At Monaragala, two subversives robbed cash from a rural bank. In Kandy, subversives set fire to three government buildings, the communique states. It further states that at Amparai, unknown persons activated a claymore mine at a security forces mobile patrol and the patrol was also fired upon. The attack was repulsed. One army officer, 2 soldiers and a civilian driver were injured in the shoot out, the report states.